The Centre Reporter.

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THE QUAY FIGHT

NATIONAL INPORTANCE OF THE WAR WAGED.

The Hastings-Quay Quarrel will have Much Weight in the Selection of a Republican Candidate for President.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Much is heard in Washington about the Quay and anti-Quay fight in Pennsylvania. Nobody would care much under ordinary circumstances whether Quay continued to boss the republicans of Keystone State or gave way to Hastings, Wanamaker or some other boss, but the presidential politics in the fight is what has excited general interest. It is really the first of a long string of fights for the control of state delegations to next year's Republican National Convention. Senator Cameron was egotistical enough at one time to think that he could get the delegation for himself, but he doesn't think so now; he will be very lucky indeed in holding on to his seat in the Senate. Quay was supposed to be for McKinley, but he has recently come out for Reed. Wanamaker is, of course, for Harrison. It is believed that the result of the fight will show which of the republican candidates can count upon the solid Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention, and that the winner will have taken a long step towards getting the nomination.

Many people appear to be under the impression that the entire South is in a white heat on account of political discussions, but that isn't the way men directly from that section who occupy positions which enable them to speak authoritatively on political subjects. For instance, Representative Bate of Georgia, who is in Washington on business, says: "Political matters in Georgia are very quiet now. The Legislature that will elect Senator Gordon's successor will not be chosen until next year, and there is little talk now about candidates. Our people are busy getting in their crops, which, I am glad to say, promise to be good. I don't know how the state will go on the free coinage question. It will be time enough to settle that when we have to vote upon it, if we ever do." Mr. Bate's statement doesn't gee with the sensational stories, sent from Washington, concerning the desperate conflict between ex-Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith over that seat in the Senate-truth and sensationalism seldom do.

The laugh would seem to be on Professor Harrington, ex-chief of the Weather Bureau and those Washington Correspondents he succeeded in stuffing with the story that he was fired out to make room for a democratic politician. Professor Willis L. Moore, who is the new chief of the Weather Bureau, is neither a democrat nor a politician. In fact, he is a republican, or at least he was a republican before he became connected with the Weather Bureau; since then he has had no active connection with politics. He has been in charge of tne Chicago office of the Weather Bureau and his selection to be Chief was made solely on his merit and record. He proposes to make forecasts, at which he has been unusually successful, the most prominent work of the bureau, and says on the subjet: "We cannot predict just when rain will occur always, but there is no excuse for failing to forecast severe changes in the weather and remarkable atmospheric disturbances. Forecasting severe weather changes I conceive to be the object of the office, and in this direction the work will be broadened and steadily improved. Forecasts should be made of severe storms, cold waves, or remarkable atmospheric changes at least twelve hours in advance, and the money saved by one such forecast often times more than pays the entire cost of this office for a year."

Ex-Senator Camden, of West Virginia, who is a close observer, thus sums up the political situation: "Two or three months ago I wouldn't have given a copper for the chances of the Democratic party. Since then there has been a marked change in public sentiment, due largely to the improvement that has taken place throughout the country. Cattle have gone up, so has wheat, so has cotton iron, so have wages. All these things redound to the credit of the party, and my belief is that it will triumph in '96."

Ex-Governor Campbell passed throngh Washington on his way home from New York, where he made a great speech at the big Tammany meeting. He reported the New York Democrats as being confident of an early return to power, and said of the Ohio situation: "The Democrats are not making a hopeless campaign in Ohio. They are going in to make a stiff fight, and the Republicans will have no walk over. From a National standpoint the party is in a good condition and there is solid ground for encouragement in the bettered condition of the country. It is noticeable too, that the improvement is marked in certain lines where the Democrats reduced duties, as in the iron, steel and woolen industries."

The Crops.

The hay crop, in this county, has been gathered in under favorable weather in good condition, and is about two-thirds of an average yield.

The wheat has all been cut, and some of it was chocked over two weeks ago. The crop will not be quite up to an average.

Much of the oats is quite short.

Late potatoes, under continued favorable weather, will come out all right.

Corn is short but pushing up under the recent rains, and with a favorable August, will turn out a fair crop.

Apples will likely be over half a crop.

A Good Word for the Crow.

The department of Agriculture at Washington has come out in defense of the crow, as an insectiverous birds, and denounces the crow catchers. In a recent report farmers are cautioned against waging a general war of extermination of crows and blackbirds. While at times they do injure crops, their depredations, according to the department, can usually be prevented. On the other hand they do incalculable good in destroying insects. The grain eaten by them under ordinary circumstances does not cause serious loss, as much of it consists of scattered or waste kernels.

Peculiar Death.

While running barefooted a few days ago, one of the oldest daughters of Jerome Bixler, who lives about a mile from Millerstown station, stepped on a piece of broken glass, says the New Bloomfield *Times*. It was supposed at first merely to be a cut, and as the wound healed up nicely nothing more was thought of it until a few days ago, when she complained of great pain in her foot and grew very sick. It was then discovered that a piece of broken glass had remained in her foot, and was working its way through it. She began to grow dangerously ill Thursday, and on Friday night she died.

Ton of Coal Fixed by Law.

One of the laws of wide spread interest in Pennsylvania signed recently by the Governor is that fixing 2240 pounds as a ton of coal. Dealers who sell less than that can now be fined. In some parts of the state dealers have been giving only 2000 pounds for a ton and the complaining housekeeper could not easily get redress. Now the exact ton is fixed by law and coal dealers will have to look sharp lest they tumble into a trap by giving light weight.

The June Rainfall.

The rainfall for June, as registered by the "Reporter's" guage, is,

Friday, June 21, 1-4 inch.
Monday afternoon, 24, 1-4 inch.
Wednesday night, 26, 1.1-4 inches.
Thursday forenoon, 27, 1.7-8 inches.
Sunday afternoon, 30, 1 inch.
" at night, 1-2 inch.
Total for June, 5½ inches.
Total in April, 1.1-16 inches; in May 1.5-8 inches.

Monday evening, July 8, 9-10 inch.

Brief Items of Local Interest.

Dressed up with white paint and trimmings of other color, the large barn and sheds on John Arney's farm adjoining the boro limits on the west, present a handsome appearance.

Boalsburg, on the afternoon of the 4th, had a heavy thunder shower, but it missed this vicinity.

Huckleberries are plenty in some of our mountain districts and selling at 5 cents per quart.

Persons in the mountain districts wishing to pay for the Reporter in berries can do so—bring 'em along.

Big Leg-tax for a Little Boro.

The boro council of Spring City, Pa., has laid a special tax of six mills, to raise $3700 and costs, granted by the court in favor of Penrose Bush, who broke his leg on a defective crossing in March, 1892.

Centre Hall, and other boro's, take warning.

Lightning's Work at Snowshoe.

About twelve days ago the barn of T. B. Buddinger, at Snowshoe, was struck by lightning and burned. It was a frame building 40x26 and contained several tons of hay and other feed. Insurance $400.

—A big drive is being made in spring and summer clothing, all styles and prices. The goods are going fast. If you want one of them you will miss a life-long chance by not coming at once.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

He Appealed Too Often.

The Clearfield *Raftsman Journal* goes on record as responsible for the narrative that when the County Commissioners raised the assessment on real estate in Brady owned by the Mahoning Bank, of Punxsutawney, from $4,500 to $9,000 the bank manager, McIntire, pleaded to have the figures reduced. The Commissioners made inquiries and found men who would pay $25,000 for the property, and they increased the assessment to $20,000. McIntire made another protest, when he was confronted by an individual who offered $30,000. When he had been at the Commissioner's office first, he had offered ten per cent. to anyone who would sell the tract for $30,000, and here he was confronted with a purchaser who had the cash. He made no further plea for a reduction, but next day the Commissioners assessed the tract at $28,000, and sent Manager McIntire a statement. He has not appeared at the Commissioners' office since for a reduction.

REDUCED RATES TO BOSTON, MASS.

One Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad.

From July 8 to 11, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Boston, Mass., going and returning by the same route, at a single fare for the round trip, account Christian Endeavor and Young People's Christian Union meetings, to be held in Boston, July 10-14. The tickets will be good to return until July 31.

Excursion tickets, good going via one route and returning via another, will be sold on the same dates at a slight advance over the one-fare rate for the round trip.

True, Every Word.

Here is what Peter Cooper, who died worth many millions, says a newspapers: In all towns where a newspaper is published, every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is in. It not only pays to advertise, but it lets people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. As the seed is sown so the seed recompenses. Never pull down the sign while you expect to do business.

Bad Accident Near Milesburg.

A few days ago as William Bloom of Milesburg, was driving home from a funeral, the horse took fright and run away. In the buggy with Mr. Bloom were seated Mrs. Bloom and a child. All were thrown out. Mrs. Bloom's head struck a stone, fracturing that lady's skull; one of the shafts penetrated and tore an ugly gash in Mr. Bloom's side, and the child escaped injury. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bloom remained unconscious for a long time. They were taken to their home in Milesburg, where they lie in a critical condition.

Will Meet in Williamsport.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia of the executive committee of the Democratic State committee, it was decided to hold the State convention on September 11, at Williamsport. Matthew Savage, of Clearfield, was appointed secretary of the State committee. While no outline of the work to be done by the convention was agreed upon, it was the general sentiment of the committee that six superior court judges should be nominated.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, 13th, Philip A. Leister, at Huyett's saw mill, south of Potters mills, will offer a cow, wagon, household goods, and other personal property at public sale. A frame two-story house, stables and other outbuildings will be offered at same time and place.

Centre Hall's Coming Event.

The coming event of importance for this part of the state will be at Centre Hall in the granger's picnic, on the dates fixed, September 14th to 21st. That part of town will soon begin to take on a business air, and the work of getting the grounds in shape will soon be started.

Engaged the Evan. Church.

The Reformed congregation of this place, we are informed, have engaged the Evangelical church to worship in until their new edifice is ready for occupancy. Work was begun on Monday, 1st inst., for their new church.

Barn Burned Near Milroy.

On July 1, the barn on the farm of Wilson Dellett, near Milroy, was destroyed by fire.

Clay Wosterd Suits, worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

EARLY CHURCHES.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP FIRST BUILT IN THE COUNTY.

Aaronsburg—Harris Township—Formation of Congregations, and Pastors Occupying Pulpits.

The Aaronsburg Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the latter part of the year 1793, when Rev. Christian Espich, who was at that time at Sunbury, and visited Penn's valley for this purpose, and preparations were made to build a church. The corner-stone was laid on the first day of May, 1794, the Rev. Christian Espich officiating.

The first officers of the church were: Elders, Jacob Stover and George Wolf, Sr.; Deacons, Nicholas Schneider and Adam Stover; Building Committee, William Sauerwine, John Shuck, Jacob Stover, and George Troutner.

The articles of constitution and by-laws of the congregation dated Feb. 8, 1794, are signed by Jacob Harter, David Weaver, Sr., George Hess, George Stover, Peter Stein, Samuel Shreffler, David Weaver and Adam Bauer. The baptisms in 1794 were Magdalena, daughter of Daniel and Magdalena Musser; Daniel, son of William and Elizabeth Sauerwine; Anna Maria, daughter of George and Elizabeth Humelong; Jonathan, son of Martin and Catherine Rishel; George Michael, son of David and Eva Weaver; Maria, daughter of John and Eva Brown; Hennrich, son of Hennrich and Rebecca Diel; Susanna, daughter of Nicholus and Catherine Dormeyer; Salome, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Rishel; Wilhelm, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Hening.

The number of communicants was 127, among them were Johannes Wolf, Jacob Stover, David Stover, Frederick Frank, —— Emerich, Frederick Mokle, John Miller, John Hubler, Christian Neidig and John Weaver.

Rev. Espich continued as pastor until 1800, when Ludwig Albrecht Wilhelm Ilgen succeeded him, and his congregations were Aaronsburg, Rebersburg, Loop, and Penn's Creek; he died August 20, 1823. His successor was Rev. J. T. Abele, until 1838, when Rev. Daniel Gotwald became pastor until 1843. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Reese, Alliman, Welker, Sell, Felker, Sahm, Tomlinson, Ditzler and Wolf. The church was torn down in 1852, and the present brick edifice erected. The building committee were: John Wolf, Emanuel Ettinger and Henry Gross. The elders: Jacob Musser and Philip B. Musser; deacons, William Harter and Jacob Wolf.

Of the first Aaronsburg Reformed church there is no date of its erection, as it was destroyed by fire and the records were burned. In 1842 a new edifice was built on the site of the one burned. The building committee of the second church was Henry Witmer, O. P. Duncan and John Thomas.

This second church was torn down a few years ago, and a handsome brick church was erected on a new site on the main street.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

St. Johns Reformed church was organized in 1822, Henry Meyer being the most prominent and active member. In 1825 a Union church, Reformed and Lutheran, was built and dedicated in 1827, Rev. Fries officiating. In 1861 the Reformed congregation had grown to such a flourishing condition that they felt able to erect a church of their own, and they disposed of their interest in the aforesaid church to the Lutherans. A lot was purchased of George Sheneberger, and the corner-stone of the present Reformed church was laid, and the dedication was had in May 1862.

In 1868 the Lutherans tore down their church and erected the present one. The building committee consisted of Samuel H. Stover and Philip Sheneberger.

The Methodist church of Boalsburg was organized in 1832. Among the first members were George Jack, David Jack and wife, Ezra Brisbin and wife, Mrs. Jeremiah Culberson and daughter and J. Doll and wife. Revs. Ellis and Sanks were on the circuit. Their meeting house was built in 1833.

These data are mainly from Linn's History.

And Right Here at Home.

A little item in a newspaper will sometimes make an enemy to a paper for life, but it won't stop him from reading it. It merely changes him from a subscriber to a borrower.

Canada Thistle Exterminator.

Farm rights for sale at five cents per acre of one hundred acres. One bushel of the mixture will not cost over thirty cents per bushel at any store.

Address, JOHN SHECKLER,
Patentee.
Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa.

Crime of a Few Days.

Murders and suicides are still an every day affair, and keep being reported in single, double and tripple cases.

On the night of the 4th, Rice, a hotel keeper in Lehigh county, shot and badly wounded three brothers named Pender, for an insult offered his wife. Rice himself was beaten half to death.

On the same night at Lincoln, Ohio, during a supper at the grand army hall, Calvry Tipton, shot and killed his wife and John Wills a young school teacher, who was talking to the woman. Tipton and his wife had separated and he had made threats to shoot the first man he found talking to her. Tipton made his escape.

On July 4, Michael Cleary, living near Clonnel, Ireland, believing his wife was bewitched, poured kerosene over her, set her on fire, and she was burned to death in the presence of bystanders who did not interfere.

Ex-convict Herkowitz, of Brooklyn, because his wife refused to live with him, he fatally stabbed her and cut his throat.

In Chicago, on the night of the 4th, Frank Hellman, a mason contractor, by asphyxiation murdered his wife and four children and died with them.

The list might be extended, but this will suffice.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

David E. Harshberger, of Potter township, and Lena M. Page, of Linden Hall.

Reuben G. Glenn and Annie M. Strouse, of State College.

Willis Ripka, of Pine Grove Mills, and Ida Bowers, of Altoona.

Walter I. Isenberg, of Bellwood, and Alice I. Hazel, of Madisonburg.

Wm. J. Patterson and Annie Fortney, of Boalsburg.

Wilson Parker, of Philipsburg, and Georgie H. Bilger, of Rush twp.

Wharton M. Hershey and Dora A. Barlett, of Bellefonte.

Chas. Segner and Nellie Hers, of Harris twp.

Geo. Shearer and Rosa Watson, of Boggs twp.

Frank Speer and Clara Keller, of Spring twp.

Arthur E. Proudfoot and Virginia M. Wagner, of Milesburg.

Chas. F. Williams, of Snyder twp. and Hannah D. Spicer, of Boggs twp.

Wm. B. Bressler and Dora Curry, of Potter twp.

Hottest Place in the State.

Official weather reports of the United States bureau show that the hottest place in Pennsylvania is the country between Harrisburg and Lancaster, the former being the hottest town. The figures are an average for the twenty odd years during which official records have been kept. Philadelphia is considerably cooler, on an average, than those places.

Must Give Numbered Receipts.

A recent act of Assembly makes it obligatory for the county tax collectors to keep a book of numbered receipts and the same must be filled out in ink. A numbered stub must also be kept, from which a report is made to the county commissioners. The latter are required to furnish the collectors with the necessary books.

An Electric Road.

A new company has purchased the turnpike leading from Millheim to Rebersburg, and will build a trolley line, so we are informed. The power can easily be obtained from the creek which flows along this road through the gap, but the farthest this electric road will be built this generation will be on paper.

The Cannon Fire Cracker.

Mrs. S. H. Williams, of State College University Inn, had one of her fingers badly lacerated by explosion of of a cannon fire cracker on the night of the 4th. The lady lighted the fuse and before she could throw the cracker away it exploded in her hand tearing the flesh from her thumb and fingers.

A Fair Amount.

The travel to the cave apparently grows less each year, judging from the rigs passing through Centre Hall to that resort. Several years ago picnics from Bellefonte and other places about the county were almost daily held there, but they are now a thing of the past, few and far between.

Must Stand Trial.

Two of the Blair county commissioners will be tried before the county court for unlawfully letting two important bridges to a New York bridge firm, at a loss to the county of $1,490.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

HASTING'S APPEAL.

Sending Out Appeals for Support in Their Fight.

Both Hastings and Quay are sending out appeals for support in their fight. With each one it has come down to, "Help us, Cassius, or we sink." Below we print the Hasting's Appeal. Quay's is about of the same tenor:

The following is a copy of a letter which Governor Hastings has sent out from Harrisburg to Republican leaders in every section of the commonwealth:

"Dear Sir—I drop you this personal note to say that I would be greatly pleased if your county would send delegates to the Republican convention to be held August 28, who would favor my election as permanent chairman thereof, and who would also support B. F. Gilkeson, the present State chairman, for re-election to that office. Mr. Gilkeson has been one of our most successful party leaders. In the last presidential election the State gave 63,000 Republican majority; the following year, under Mr. Gilkeson's leadership, it was increased to 135,000; at the special election in '94, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow received 187,000 majority and last year the state ticket was elected by the unprecedented majority of 241,000.

"Such leadership is worthy to be continued. I would be greatly pleased if you would insist in sending delegates to your county convention for your district who will favor the election of state delegates friendly to his re-election.

"Faithfully yours,
"DANIEL H. HASTINGS."

The governor is making special efforts in Centre county, where he resides, as is evidenced by the following letter, with which the county has been flooded from end to end:

"My Dear Sir—I am compelled to call upon my friends in Centre county in the present political emergency to assist me in electing delegates to the state convention who are friendly to me and the struggle I am making for fair play in Pennsylvania politics. The attack upon me resulted from my efforts to carry out the constitutional mandate of reapportioning the state in congressional, legislative and senatorial diiricts. I am desirous of being one of the delegates from Centre county myself, and I will be greatly pleased if you will use your efforts in your district to send to the county convention delegates who will support me and some of my tried friends in Centre county. I would be pleased to hear from you.

"Faithfully yours,
"DANIEL H. HASTINGS."

The Cycophant's Creed.

From the Philadelphia Record.

I believe in one simple, solemn truth, sustained by history and proved by my own experience, that

Lying is right;
Treachery is right;
Hypocrisy is right; and
Ingratitude is never wrong.

And I further believe that in politics the only way to serve the State is

To lie when I can;
To steal when I can;
To deceive when I can; and
To be true to my friends only so long as it shall promote my own interests;

And I firmly believe that if any one who shall doubt the efficacy of this creed will study for a moment the Quay-Hastings war in this State he will be thoroughly convinced that I am right.

It May Do as Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Children,s Day.

Children's Day will be observed at the Rock Hill church, by the United Evangelical Sunday school next Sunday July 14th, at 7.30 p. m. A good programme will be used and a profitable time is expected. All are invited to attend.

Republican Co. Convention.

The Republican county convention has been called to meet on the 23 inst. The delegate elections will be held on Saturday 20.

—Clearance Sale.
One Price.
Cash.
MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

ARTESIAN WELL FISHING.

Curious Specimens Caught on a Hook in Indiana.

Thomas Mould and Editor E. L. Roys are the heroes of a fishing story beside which the stories of ordinary fishermen sink into insignificance. Both are known as ardent devotees of Izaak Walton, and whenever their business permits they are usually found in pursuit of the gamey black bass or the voracious pickerel. On Saturday they visited Glenmere together. The fish were not biting with any enthusiasm, and about 4 o'clock they started for home.

At Howell's condensery they stopped to talk with some workmen who were repairing the pump at the artesian well. It will be remembered by readers of this paper that at the time this well was sunk an account was given of the striking of a subterranean stream at a depth of 300 feet, the volume of which could not be ascertained except that soundings showed it to be of considerable depth. The stream and its probable size were the subjects of discussion among the little group at the well, and sombody wondered if it contained any fish.

A bright idea occurred to Messrs. Mould and Roys. Each had in his basket a long trolling line, and by uniting them a line long enough to reach easily to the bottom of the well was formed. Amid the good natured "jollying" of the bystanders the lines were rigged and a hook attached. It was baited with a big "night walker" fishworm and lowered 298 feet through the six-inch hole. The distance had been carefully measured off on the line, to which a heavy sinker had been attached, and the hook fastened a short distance above to a stout piece of line. Everybody laughed except Mr. Roys as Mr. Mould carefully lowered the line and waited anxiously for the little tug at the bait which brings joy to the heart of the fisherman.

After a few minutes the expression on Tom's face became one of rapt attention. "I believe I've got a bite," he said. A moment later he began to pull in the line rapidly hand over hand. "I've got something," he said, and as everybody began to gather about the well he drew out a fish. It was about half a pound in weight and of the eyeless species which are sometimes found in the waters of caverns. The fish was nearly a foot long, shaped something like a perch, and its struggles as it lay upon the ground showed that it was game to the backbone. Unlike fish which dwell in waters on the earth's surface and which have dark backs and light colored or white bellies, this fish was a uniform color of light gray. It had very small scales, and where the eyes might be expected to exist there were slight indentations as of rudimentary eyes.

When the excitement attending the capture had died away the hook was baited again and the line lowered. Editor Roys took charge this time, and, after waiting for about ten minutes, he drew to the surface another of the fish, a trifle larger than the first one. Five fish were caught altogether, the largest of which weighed a plumb pound and a half. One fish was brought part of the way to the top, but loosened itself from the hook and escaped. Mr. Mould, who had hold of the line at the time, says it was the largest by far of any that fastened themselves on the hook, and he's positive that the reason he was unable to land his fish was that it was too big to pass through the well, which is only six inches in diameter.

The singular appearance of these fish and the remarkable manner in which they were captured made them objects of curiosity to the persons to whom they were shown. Reference to the encyclopedia show that these fish are remarkable, aside from their appearance, in that they are viviparous, bringing forth their young alive and not depositing eggs, after the manner of most other fish. They have rudiments of eyes, but no optic nerve, and are, therefore, incapable of being affected by the most intense light. Those who tasted them say they are of excellent flavor, but rather too plentifully supplied with bones.—Goshen (Ind.) Republican.

STEAMBOAT IN SECTIONS.

Naval Craft of the French Army in Madagascar.

The capital of Madagascar, Tananarivo, is situated among the mountains of the interior, and is inaccessible, except by footpaths, the government having always prohibited the construction of roads by which artillery could be brought against the city. French armies are, however, not deterred by such trifling difficulties, and a campaign against Tananarivo has been carefully planned. As there are no roads, a river, the Ikonpa, which extends from the sea to the foot of the mountains, just below Tananarivo, is to be used as a road. This river is very shallow and obstructed by sand bars, and the problem is to construct vessels capable of navigating it. This problem has been solved, so far as the gunboats are concerned, by building eight compound boats, or rather rafts. Each of these eight boats is divided longitudinally into six compartments, each compartment being watertight and independent, so that it can float alone, while, in case of need, any number of them can be bolted together, side by side. These separate compartments, or shells, are of galvanized steel and very light, so that they can be easily transported overland, thrown into the water, and bolted together as they float. When in place, a deck is put over them, on which is placed, near the front, a small boiler of the locomotive type. To balance the weight of this, the engine is set near the rear end of the deck, and is connected directly to a light stern wheel, which serves for propulsion. An upper deck, on which are the pilot house, shields of steel plates for riflemen, and a light cannon, covers the whole extent of the lower deck. All the vulnerable parts of the craft are protected from musketry by steel shields. The whole affair, with stores, crew, and armament, draws less than fifteen inches of water. To provide for passing sand bars, a powerful turbine pump is placed at the very front of the vessel, with a suction pipe which can be lowered as required to any distance less than one meter from the surface of the water. On reaching a sand bar this suction pump is run out, and the turbine set at work. The sand, mixed with water, is sucked out with great rapidity from in front of the craft, and thrown by a discharge pipe, to one side, and a passage through the bar is in this way soon made.

The Consumption Serum.

The Chicago Tribune publishes the formula for the preparation of Dr. Paul Paquin's tuberculosis serum, a remedy which has attracted the attention of the medical profession throughout the world, and which the director of the Chicago Pasteur Institute is about to employ in the treatment of patients afflicted with consumption. According to the Tribune, a culture of the bacilli tuberculosis or consumption is made in veal or beef bouillon. The baccilli are obtained from the sputum of patients and in the bouillon multiply with extreme rapidity. The product is a concentrated fluid highly tonic in its character. This is injected hypodermically into the blood of a perfectly healthy horse. The animal is immediately thrown into a fever thereby and the injection is repeated day after day until the fever abates and the injections no longer have any effect. The animal is then said to be "immunized."

This process requires from one to three months time, the length depending on the animal's resistance to the treatment, when immunized blood is drawn from the horse's neck, placed in a sterilized bottle and kept at a temperature of 40 degrees. In the course of a month the constituents of the blood separate so that the blood can be decanted. The treatment is the hypodermic injection of a few drops of the serum daily into the muscles of the patient's back.

To Be in Good Society.

High moral character and education, whether it be of book lore or that of observation and good example, polish of manner and good habits, are the requisites of good society. One whose ideas of social equality were rather democratic than exclusive was heard to remark: "One man is born just as good as another and a great deal better than some." Unless the son of a gentleman be a gentleman he is no more entitled to the name suggesting refinement than a man is entitled to the name of General whose father before him was a General. One must win his own laurels or go uncrowned.

Birth to a marked degree is an accident, and those who are considered to be well born are ofttimes the most objectionable elements of society and the most dangerous associates. One need but watch closely the daily record of those on both sides of the Atlantic, whose birth gives them prestige in society, to prove that education and cultivation of high morals and manners go further toward making refined society than all the good or blue blood that ever flowed through the veins of royalty and the nobility. Of course, it would be the height of absurdity to argue that all men are born equal and would be as illogical to argue against the superiority of blooded animals of the race course over the ordinary draft horse. However, the nobility of culture and refinement should have precedence over the nobility of birth and rank.

A Physician's Last Resort.

"My doctor is a real joker," said a Lewiston lady. "I didn't know that my talking bothered him when he was writing prescriptions until yesterday. He never mentioned it, and I always asked him all sorts of questions while he was writing them out. Yesterday he examined me and sat down to write something. I kept talking. Suddenly he looked up and said: 'How has your system been? Hold out your tongue.' I put out that member and he began to write. He wrote and I held out my tongue, and when he got through he said: 'That will do.' 'But,' said I, 'you haven't looked at it.' 'No,' said he, 'I didn't care to. I only wanted to keep it still while I wrote the prescription.'"

Bees in a Railway Car.

A singular and exciting incident took place at Stone Railway station, Staffordshire, England, recently. It appears that two hives of bees had been consigned to a station beyond Stafford. The porter, in placing the two hives in the guard's van, accidentally knocked the tin bottom from the hive. The bees filled the guard's van, making the guard beat a hasty retreat, while the porters and others who were in the immediate vicinity also took to their heels and ran. Several people were stung, particularly one gentleman who had journeyed across from the opposite side of the platform to get a better view. The train was delayed, and ultimately had to proceed on its journey without the guard's van.

HORSES DAINTY AT DINNER.

Discard All Foreign Substances in Their Oats or Hay.

Did you ever watch a horse grazing? If you never did you have missed one of the prettiest sights nature affords her lovers. It is something to watch the animal enjoying a good meal of hay, shutting its eyes and burying its head to the ears in the fragrant grasses in the manger, or to note the unerring accuracy with which it picks up a mouthful of grain from the box and rejects, without ever seeming to see, the bit of stone or dirt that has got mixed in with it.

I have known a horse to eat a measure of oats "slick and clean," and leave in the manger the medicated powder that had been mixed with it. Even an elephant's proboscis is not more keenly alive to the presence of a foreign substance in the creature's food than is the long, flexible, sensitive upper lip of the horse, which serves him as unerringly, as faithfully, almost as universally, as a finger does a human being. His cousin, the rhinoceros, and his brother, the tapir, have this prehensile upper lip even more markedly than he, changes in the manner in which he obtains his food, having somewhat modified his use of this organ, but not sufficiently but that we may trace some very interesting reminiscences of his origin therein.

The long, tapering upper lip is a characteristic mark of a well bred horse. A blunt, square nose is an indication of coarse blood, even when it accompanies an otherwise well formed head.

I have said that a horse grazing is one of the prettiest sights in nature, and I think those who have watched the process will agree with me. Just outside my window, as I write, a pretty mare is feeding upon the short, thick alfalfa. The ground is strewn with eucalyptus leaves and twigs and all the wind blown debris of the recent storm. In with the alfalfa bur clover is growing, which horses never eat in its green state, and a few weeds, but not a stray leaf or twig, not a sprig of clover nor a stalk of any weed finds its way into madam's mouth.

She has just eaten every spear of a tuft of alfalfa, in the midst of which a meadow mushroom is growing—and left the mushroom intact. Weeds are bent back, leaves turned over, clover brushed aside and twigs tossed away in the most unconscious manner by the busy upper lip, while all the while the even white teeth are nipping off leaf after leaf of just the pasturage sought for, never by any chance getting a bite of anything else. It is quite wonderful to watch her.

There is no other animal quite so well equipped in the dental line as is the horse. That is to say, of course, for his own particular needs. His dentition is peculiar, and shows clearly the modifying influence of his sojourn with man.

Ate His Dinner Twice.

An absent minded Roxborough citizen was sent to the city yesterday, says the Philadelphia Record, to make a few purchases for his better half. On prior occasions he had returned home complaining of a headache, caused by missing his noontime meal. To make sure he would not forget any of the articles wanted, his wife prepared a memorandum. At the head of the list was: "Don't forget your dinner," and to make doubly sure she finished with the same admonition. Arriving in the the city the paper was pulled from his pocket. Seeing the dinner notice he dropped in a restaurant and filled up. Each article was marked off the list as purchased, until he reached the bottom, when "Get your dinner" again appeared. He dropped into the nearest eating house and gave an elaborate order. It happened to be the same place visited an hour or so before, and his appetite was a revelation to the waiter, who was the same man who served the first dinner.

Fooled the Ameer.

It seems that young Mr. Curzon, who married Miss Leiter, is not above a joke. A short time ago, when he was in Afghanistan, he was so desirous of making an impression on the Ameer that he rigged himself up in the regimentals of a general. The trick worked to a charm, and the Ameer, seeing the glittering and imposing uniform, supposed that the young man was a distinguished warrior. The result was that Mr. Curzon received the most marked homage, which he graciously accepted, fortunately getting out of the country before the imposition was discovered.

A Blind Catfish.

Ernie Russell, aged 13, caught a catfish weighing forty pounds on his trout line, at Buena Vista. The fish had been on a hook years ago, and half the lower jawbone and all the upper one is gone. But the strange thing about the fish is that it is totally blind in both eyes. The eyeballs have run out, and little holes exist where the eyes were. The fish, though presumably blind for years, was fat and in good condition

Ocean Telephone.

Practical experiments have now satisfied some of our best electricians that telephony from the new to the old world is practical with mass wires for service, to separate cities at one and the same time. Wires adjusted to this purpose have already been tested, and are being drawn for 36,000 miles of service.

MODEL SUBURBAN HOME

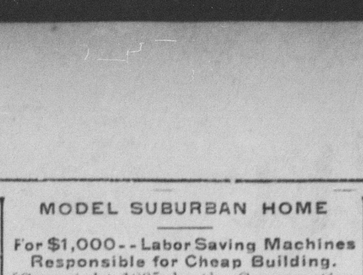
For $1,000--Labor Saving Machines Responsible for Cheap Building.

[Copyright 1895 by the Co-operative Building Association, N. Y.]

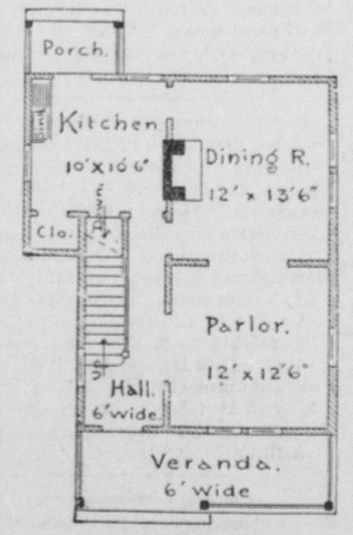
During the last few years the proportion of families who own their own homes has been increased, owing to the multiplication of building and loan associations. It is no longer necessary that a man should be possessed of a snug capital before he can transform himself from a tenant into a householder.

There is a mistaken idea very prevalent that a small house that shall be attractive enough for a man of taste cannot be built for less than $2,000 or $3,000. Less than half that sum is sufficient if it be judiciously expended. Any amount of money can be squandered in non-essentials and in decorations that are as useless as inartistic. In the main we only require from a house, as from a man, that it perform its duty well and do the things it was intended to in the best way and be pleasing and graceful in doing it.

A model home, if it be skillfully planned, can be erected for a surprisingly small sum in these days. The inventiveness of Americans, which has devised all sorts of machines for joining and carpentering to replace the expensive hand work, has made this possible.



Wise men who look to the future are gradually availing themselves of the present conditions. The nearby suburbs of all cities are being built up with inexpensive homes, and the effect will soon be felt in the problem of municipal reform. The assertion does not need proof that the householder is a better citizen, in that he is more keenly alive to the administration of affairs, than the dweller in a rented house. He feels that it is not a mere privilege, but a duty as well, to exercise the franchise and to give keen scrutiny to the acts of public servants; he has a personal interest in the affairs of State—he is a householder and a taxpayer; when he speaks of home—a veritable "home" as distinguished from the rented house—in his eye he has pictured a pretty cottage something like the one below.



First Floor

To build this house would cost about $1,050.

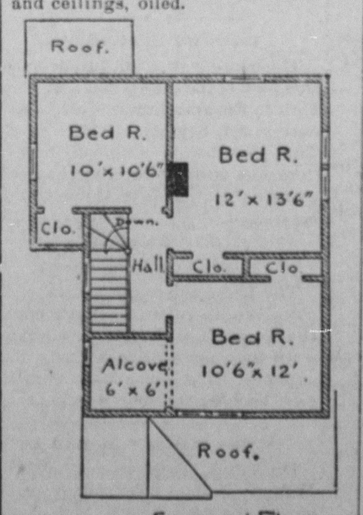
General dimensions—Width thro' dining room and kitchen, 23 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 33 feet 6 inches.

Heights of stories—Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet, 6 inches; second story, 8 feet.

Exterior materials—Foundation, stone and brick; first and second stories, gables and roofs, shingles.

Interior finish—Two coat plaster; soft wood flooring, trim and stairs. Interior woodwork painted colors to suit owner.

Colors—Body, all shingles dipped and brush coated in oil. Trim painted white. Roof shingles dipped and brush coated red. Sashes painted bronze green; blinds, Colonial yellow; veranda and porch floors and ceilings, oiled.



Second Floor

The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under parlor and hall. Loft floored for storage. Open fireplace in dining room. Double folding doors connect parlor with hall and dining room. Another chimney may be introduced in parlor. The alcove off front bedroom may be partitioned off for a hall bedroom with entrance directly from the hall. A bathroom with a full or partial set of plumbing may be introduced in the second story. The price ($1,050) is based on New York prices for materials and labor, and in many sections of the country the cost should be less. Mantels, ranges and heaters are not included in the estimate, being left for the individual builder to select.

Additional signs of reviving trade and encouraging evidences of improvement are seen in all directions. Since Jan. 1, 1895, up to the present time, the increase in real estate sales in the vicinity of New York was 40 per cent., and in building permits 70 per cent. In Chicago the increase in real estate sales was 25 per cent., and their increase in building permits 40 per cent., a greater increase than there has been for the same period of time for the last five years.

Figures in the last census present a striking picture of the home conditions under which the mass of wageworkers in this country live. One of the recent bulletins shows that out of every 100 families in the United States 52 hire their homes or farms, 35 own them without incumbrance, leaving 13 in every one hundred who own them with incumbrances. The proportion of the dwellers in the cities who own their homes is, of course, smaller than this. In 420 cities and towns, having a population of from 8,000 to 100,000, 64 in every 100 families hire their homes, 12 own them with incumbrances and 25 without incumbrances. It may be predicted with confidence that the next census will show even a better record than this.

SANTA ANNA'S ONE LEG.

Ex-Congressman Cummings, of New York, tells this good crow story in the Washington Pathfinder:

"It was in Florida. Tom Murrey and I had made a camp a little back from the shore—object, fish. Among other things we used to immolate a turtle every morning. The sea turtle does not lay its eggs under what you might call the Australian system. Whole herds come out of the sea together, and the way they mix up their eggs must make it a tangle when one of them tries to call its family together. You know Murrey, great cook and all that! Well, Murrey claimed to know all of these turtles by their given names, and used to stroll about among 'em and look in their faces, and pick out one to kill. Murrey claimed that you should pick out a turtle for food by his head.

"'If he has a broad, flat head, wide at the jaws, like an adder,' says Murrey, 'don't touch him. He is a turtle with a savage temper. He fights other turtles and gets into fits of rage and spoils his flesh. Pick out a turtle with a round, kindly face; one that you would not hesitate to accept for a guide, philosopher, and friend; that's the turtle to eat.'

"But about the crows. They used to flock about camp by the thousands to peck at the shells of the turtles that Murrey had slain and to grab off biscuit crumbs and scraps. One of these, I noticed, was a one-legged crow. Somewhere in the game of life he'd lost one of his pins, and was pegging around making a living on the other. I felt sorry for him. My fad is cripples, and so I ran a deadline around the camp and wouldn't let the other crows come inside. We just gave Santa Anna the run of the camp—that's what we called the one-legged crow, Santa Anna—and he was welcome to the biscuit, the baking powder, and anything we had. Santa Anna became quite tame, and would let us pick him up at times. As he ransacked the camp and filled up on the delicacies, the other crows perched about on the scrubby trees glowered at Santa Anna, and loathed him, and wondered where he got his push.

"But one day we missed Santa Anna. He came not. The next day and the next were vacant of Santa Anna. Murrey and I felt lonely. The other crows stood about in the trees and gloated over us. By the look of green and Satanic exultation in their eyes we could see that they had murdered Santa Anna.

"On the third day after our pet's disappearance, however, we were delighted by his sudden coming back. There he was pegging about on one leg and standing in on the sugar and the dried currants as of yore. Tom and I were tickled to death. It was as if a stone had been rolled from our hearts. What grew to be wonderful, too, was the appetite Santa Anna had brought with him. He ate from morning until night. He was at it all the time. Murrey is superstitious, and I knew that a crow that ate through twelve straight hours and never let up was due to break up our camp.

"I concluded to catch Santa Anna and see if I could solve the mystery of all this grub he'd been stowing away. I'd got to be careful, for another peculiarity which Santa Anna had developed during his three days' vacation was as profound shyness. It pained Murrey to the heart, after all he had done for him. I approached Santa Anna with great caution and suddenly reached for him. I missed him, but in his hurry dodging away, Santa Anna stuck out a second leg, which he'd carried hid away in his bosom feathers. At this the other crows, which were sitting in the trees watching, screamed rudely and flew away. The secret was out. They had killed the real Santa Anna, and now, one by one, they would hide a leg in their feathers and hop into camp and work me and Tom."

THANK THE LOVELLS!

To Them More Than to Others Is Due the Fair Play Accorded to Wheelmen.

From the beginning of cycling in this country the makers have been its strongest bulwarks, and to them is due the credit for the proud position riders of the bicycle hold. To the members of the trade, therefore, we owe much, as it was their pluck and their money that have made for us our position.

COL. BENJ. S. LOVELL.

Among the men who early felt the benefits of cycling, and did not hesitate to expend money, is Colonel Benj. S. Lovell, of Boston, Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, of that city. Their firm name has been a familiar one for over fifty years, having been established in 1840, doing a sporting goods and gun business. Being in a kindred trade, it was but natural that they should engage in the making and selling of bicycles. Their success has been unbounded, as they have made a name for the Lovell Diamond Cycles that is a familiar household one in every hamlet in the land. It is not possible to have done that without cost, and a considerable one, too, as readers of current literature will admit, for have not all of us encountered the symbolic words "Lovell Diamonds?" To estimate the gross amount that has been expended for advertising would be a difficult task, but it is said that considerably over $100,000 was spent by them during 1894. All the big Eastern dailies had entire pages, which cost lots of money, and the magazines filled many pages exploiting Lovell Diamond Cycles.

Can it be wondered at, then, that cycling has become popular, when men like Colonel Lovell spend such sums to make it so?

Colonel Lovell is Treasurer of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, and is a man of rare business attainments, acquired by long experience and an aptitude possessed by few. In private life he has won the respect and esteem of every one he has been brought in contact with, while his public record is equally good, on five different occasions representing his town in the Legislature, serving in both branches. He served on the staff of Governor Long for three consecutive years, and is now a member of Governor Greenhalge's staff. He has been a delegate to four National conventions, and there is not an office in the gift of his townsmen which would not be at his disposal were it not for his great business responsibilities. There is no man in the bicycle business more respected than Colonel Benj. S. Lovell, and no better bicycle is made in the world than the Lovell Diamond.

Decay Kept at Bay.

Moderate eating through life does much to retard old age. A diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles preserves the system from functional blockages. Ossific matter deposited in the body through long years of unthinking diet must be dissolved as far as practicable. Attention must be given to the drinking water; much of it contains lime in excessive proportion, or other mineral elements. Distilled water and acid fruits are efficacious and the least harmful. Their chemical action retards the stiffening of the joints, rheumatism and, in fact, old age. The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. This rule observed, and taking plenty of fruit, especially juicy uncooked apples, avoiding all foods rich in earthy salts, physical decay or deterioration will be kept at bay.

No man's religion ever appears a success to those to whom he owes money.

Nobody can help noticing the shortcomings of the man who is always behind time.

Every Mother Should Always Have a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. Nothing so good for pain, weakness, colds and sleeplessness.

Wisdom counsels temperance in all things.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

The saline matter held in solution in sea water comprises one-thirtieth of its weight.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Jasper, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

No woman should ever worry over the loss of a man who hadn't the courage to ask for her.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

After a thing is started, it always goes slower than was expected.

Always Tired

Describes a dangerous condition, because it means that the vitality is becoming exhausted by reason of impoverished blood. Give new life to the vital fluid and the nerves and muscles will grow stronger. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength, because it makes pure, rich blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

THE BEST

FOOD

FOR

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Gates of Hell."

TEXT: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."—Matthew xvi., 18.

Entranced, until we could endure no more of the splendor, we have often gazed at the shining gates, the gates of pearl, the gates of heaven. But we are for awhile to look in the opposite direction and see, swinging open and shut, the gates of hell.

I remember, when the Franco-Prussian war was going on, that I stood one day in Paris looking at the gates of the Tuileries, and I was so absorbed in the sculpturing at the top of the gates—the masonry and the bronze—that I forgot myself, and after awhile, looking down I saw that there were officers of the law scrutinizing me, supposing no doubt I was a German and looking at those gates for adverse purposes. But, my friends, we shall not stand looking at the outside of the gates of hell. In this sermon I shall tell you of both sides, and I shall tell you what those gates are made of. With the hammer of God's truth I shall pound on the brazen panels, and with the lantern of God's truth I shall flash a light upon the shining hinges.

Gate the First—Impure literature. Anthony Comstock seized twenty tons of bad books, plates and letterpress, and when our Professor Cochran, of the Polytechnic Institute poured the destructive acids on those plates they smoked in the righteous annihilation, and yet a great deal of bad literature of the day is not gripped of the law. It is strewn in your parlors. It is in your libraries. Some of your children read it at night after they have retired, the gas burner swung as near as possible to their pillow. Much of this literature is under the title of scientific information. A book agent with one of these infernal books, glossed over with scientific nomenclature, went into a hotel and sold in one day 100 copies and sold them all to women! It is appalling that men and women who can get through their family physician all the useful information they may need, and without any contamination, should wade chin deep through such accursed literature under the plea of getting useful knowledge, and that printing presses, hoping to be called decent, lend themselves to this infamy. Fathers and mothers, be not deceived by the title, "medical works." Nine-tenths of those books come hot from the lost world, though they may have on them the names of the publishing houses of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Then there is all the novelette literature of the day flung over the land by the million. As there are good novels that are long, so, I suppose, there may be good novels that are short, and so there may be a good novelette, but it is the exception. No one—mark this—no one systematically reads the average novelette of this day and keeps either integrity or virtue. The most of these novelettes are written by broken-down literary men for small compensation, on the principle that, having failed in literature elevated and pure, they hope to succeed in the tainted and nasty. Oh, this is a wide gate of hell! Every panel is made out of a bad book or newspaper. Every hinge is the interjoined type of a corrupt printing press. Every bolt or lock of that gate is made out of the plate of an unclean pictorial. In other words, there are a million men and women in the United States to-day reading themselves into hell!

When in one of our cities a prosperous family fell into ruins through the misdeeds of one of its members, the amazed mother said to the officer of the law: "Why, I never supposed there was anything wrong. I never thought there could be anything wrong." Then she sat weeping in silence for some time and said: "Oh, I have got it now! I know, I know: I found in her bureau after she went away a bad book. That's what slew her." These leprous booksellers have gathered up the catalogues of all the male and female seminaries in the United States, catalogues containing the names and residences of all the students, and circulars of death are sent to every one, without any exception. Can you imagine anything more deathful? There is not a young person, male or female, or an old person, who has not had offered to him or her a bad book or a bad picture. Scour your house to find out whether there are any of these adders coiled on your parlor center table or coiled amid the toilet set on the dressing case. I adjure you before the sun goes down to explore your family libraries with an inexorable scrutiny. Remember that one bad book or bad picture may do the work for eternity. I want to arouse all your suspicions about novelettes. I want to put you on the watch against everything that may seem like surreptious correspondence through the postoffice. I want you to understand that impure literature is one of the broadest, highest, mightiest gates of the lost.

Gate the Second—The dissolute dance. You shall not divert to the general subject of dancing. Whatever you may think of the parlor dance or the methodic motion of the body to sounds of music in the family or the social circle, I am not now discussing that question. I want you to unite with me this hour in recognizing the fact that there is a dissolute dance. You know of what I speak. It is seen not only in the low haunts of death, but in elegant mansions. It is the first step to eternal ruin for a great multitude of both sexes. You know, my friends, what postures and attitudes and figures are suggested of the devil. They who glide into the dissolute dance glide over an inclined plane, and the dance is swifter and swifter, wilder and wilder, until, with the speed of lightning, they whirl off the edges of a decent life into a fiery future. This gate of hell swings across the axminster of many a fine parlor and across the ballroom of the summer watering place. You have no right, my brother, my sister, you have no right to take an attitude to the sound of music which would be unbecoming in the absence of music. No Chickering grand of city parlor or fiddle of mountain picnic can consecrate that which God hath cursed.

Gate the Third—Indiscreet apparel. The attire of woman for the last few years has been beautiful and graceful beyond anything I have known, but there are those who will always carry that which is right into the extraordinary and indiscreet. I charge Christian women, neither by style of dress nor adjustment of apparel, to become administrative of evil. Perhaps none else will dare to tell you, so I will tell you that there are multitudes of men who owe their eternal damnation to what has been at different times the boldness of womanly attire. Show me the fashion plates of any age between this and the time of Louis XVI of France and Henry VIII of England, and I will tell you the type of morals or immorals of that age or that year. No exception to it. Modest apparel means a righteous people. Immodest apparel always means a contaminated and depraved society. You wonder that the city of Tyre was destroyed with such a terrible destruction. Have you ever seen the fashion plate of the city of Tyre? I will show it to you:

"Moreover, the Lord saith, because the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes; walking and mincing as they go, and making a tinkling with their feet, in that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the rings and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins."

That is the fashion plate of ancient Tyre. And do you wonder that the Lord God in His indignation blotted out the city, so that fishermen to-day spread their nets where that city once stood?

Gate the Fourth—Alcoholic beverage. Oh, the wine cup is the patron of impurity! The officers of the law tell us that nearly all the men who go into the shambles of death go intoxicated, the mental and the spiritual abolished, that the brute may triumph. Tell me that a young man drinks, and I know the whole story. If he becomes a captive of the wine cup, he will become a captive of all other vices. Only give him time. No one ever runs drunkenness alone. That is a carrion crow that goes in a flock, and when you see that beak ahead you may know the other beaks are coming. In other words, the wine cup unbalances and dethrones one's better judgment, and leaves one to prey of all the evil appetites that may choose to alight upon his soul. There is not a place of any kind of sin in the United States to-day that does not find its chief abettor in the chalice of inebriety. There is either a drinking bar before or one behind, or one above, or one underneath. These people escape legal penalty because they are all licensed to sell liquor. The courts that license the sale of strong drink license gambling houses, license libertinism, license disease, license death, license all sufferings, all crimes, all despoliations, all disasters, all murders, all woe. It is the courts and the legislature that are swinging wide open this grinding, creaky, stupendous gate of the lost.

But you say: "You have described these gates of hell and shown us how they swing in to allow the entrance to the doomed. Will you not, please, before you get through the sermon, tell us how these gates of hell may swing out to allow the escape of the penitent?" I reply, but very few escape. Of the thousand that go in 999 perish. Suppose one of these wanderers should knock at your door. Would you admit her? Suppose you knew where she came from. Would you ask her to sit down at your dining table? Would you ask her to become the governess of your children? Would you introduce her among your acquaintanceships? Would you take the responsibility of pulling on the outside of the gate of hell while the pusher on the inside of the gate is trying to get out? You would not. Not one of a thousand of you would dare to do so. You would write beautiful poetry over her sorrows and weep over her misfortunes, but give her practical help you never will. But, you say, "Are there no ways by which the wanderer may escape?" Oh, yes! Three or four. The one way is the sewing girl's garret, dingy, cold, hunger blasted. But, you say, "Is there no other way for her to escape?" Oh, yes! Another way is the street that leads to the river at midnight, the end of the city dock, the moon shining down on the water making it look so smooth she wonders if it is deep enough. It is. No boatman near enough to hear the plunge. No watchman near enough to pick her out before she sinks the third time. No other way? Yes; by the curve of the railroad at the point where the engineer of the lightning express train cannot see a hundred yards ahead to the form that lies across the track. He may whistle "down brakes," but not soon enough to disappoint the one who seeks her death. But, you say, "Isn't God good, and won't He forgive?" Yes, but man will not, woman will not, society will not. The church of God says it will, but it will not. Our work, then, must be prevention rather than cure.

Those gates of hell are to be prostrated just as certainly as God and the Bible are true, but it will not be done until Christian men and women, quitting their prudery and squeamishness in this matter, rally the whole Christian sentiment of the church and assail these great evils of society. The Bible utters its denunciation in this direction again and again, and yet the piety of the day is such a namby pamby sort of thing that you cannot even quote Scripture without making somebody restless. As long as this holy imbecility reigns in the church of God, sin will laugh you to scorn. I do not know but that before the church wakes up matters will get worse and worse, and that there will have to be one lamb sacrificed from each of the most carefully guarded folds, and the wave of uncleanness dash to the spire of the village church and the top of the cathedral tower.

Prophets and patriarchs and apostles and evangelists and Christ Himself have thundered against these sins as against no other, and yet there are those who think we ought to take, when we speak of these subjects, a tone apologetic. I put my foot on all the conventional rhetoric on this subject, and I tell you plainly that unless you give up that sin your doom is sealed, and world without end you will be chased by the anathemas of an incensed God. I rally you to a besiegement of the gates of hell. We want in this besieging host no soft sentimentalists, but men who are willing to take and give hard knocks. The gates of Gaza were carried off, the gates of Thebes were battered down, the gates of Babylon were destroyed, and the gates of hell are going to be prostrated.

A cold winter night in a city church. It is Christmas night. They have been decorating the sanctuary. A lost wanderer of the street, with thin shawl about her, attracted by the warmth and light, comes in and sits near the door. The minister of religion is preaching of Him who was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities, and the poor soul by the door said: "Why, that must mean me! 'Mercy for the chief of sinners; oruised for our iniquities; wounded for our transgressions.'"

The music that night in the sanctuary brought back the old hymn which she used to sing when, with father and mother, she worshiped God in the village church. The service over, the minister went down the aisle. She said to him: "Were those words for me? 'Wounded for our transgressions.' Was that for me?" The man of God understood her not. He knew not how to comfort a shipwrecked soul, and he passed on, and he passed out. The poor wanderer followed into the street.

"What are you doing here, Meg?" said the police. "What are you doing here to-night?" "Oh," she replied, "I was in to warm myself." And then the rattling cough came, and she held to the railing until the paroxysm was over. She passed on down the street, falling from exhaustion, recovering herself again, until after awhile she reached the outs of the city, and passed on into the country road. It seemed so familiar. She kept on the road, and she saw in the distance a light in the window. Ah, that light had been gleaming there every night since she went away. On that country road she passed until she came to the garden gate. She opened it and passed up the path where she played in childhood. She came to the steps and looked in at the fire on the hearth. Then she put her fingers to the latch. Oh, if that door had been locked she would have perished on the threshold for she was near to death! But that door had not been locked since the time she went away. She pushed opened the door. She went in and lay down on the hearth by the fire. The old house dog growled as he saw her enter, but there was something in the voice he recognized, and he frisked about her until he almost pushed her down in his joy.

In the morning the mother came down, and she saw a bundle of rags on the hearth, but when the face was uplifted, she knew it, and it was no more old Meg of the street. Throwing her arms around the returned prodigal, she cried: "Oh, Maggie!" The child threw her arms around her mother's neck and said, "Oh, mother!" And while they were embraced a rugged form towered above them. It was the father. The severity all gone out of his face, he stooped and took her up tenderly and carried her to mother's room and laid her down on mother's bed, for she was dying. Then the lost one, looking up into her mother's face, said "'Wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities!' Mother, do you think that means me." "Oh, yes, my darling," said the mother. "If mother is so glad to get you back, don't you think God is glad to get you back?"

And there she lay dying, and all their dreams and all their prayers were filled with the words, "Wounded for our transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities," until, just before the moment of her departure, her face lighted up, showing the pardon of God had dropped upon her soul. And there she slept away on the bosom of a pardoning Jesus. So the Lord took back one whom the world rejected.

Big Orders for Freight Cars.

Up to some days ago, 22,000 new freight cars had been ordered in this country since New Year's.

LIGHTS THE WORLD.

Brush's Patents of Electric Lighting.

The streets of the biggest cities of every continent blaze at midnight through the genius of Charles F. Brush. Still the world knows but little about him. With all his genius he is modest in the extreme. He early adopted the policy of keeping out of print. He has contributed little to scientific journals, and the world knows him only through his work. It has no idea of the man, and there are few who appreciate his wonderful character and the wide extent of his achievements. His big mansion on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, is one of the finest houses in the United States and one of the most comfortable homes. It is located in the best part of the avenue, which is one of the finest streets in the world, and it is surrounded by seven acres of magnificent lawn, where the land is so valuable you have to carpet it with greenbacks to buy it.

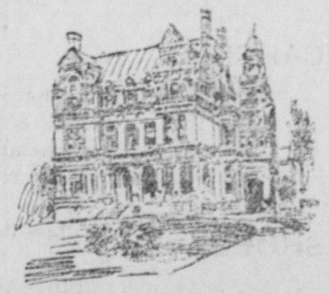
CHARLES F. BRUSH.

There are tons of storage batteries in the house, and the power which charges these batteries with electricity is an enormous windmill which he has erected in the rear. Every breeze that blows produces light for the house, and the batteries are so large that if there should be a dead calm for a whole week they would still contain enough electricity to run all the lights.

"I was always experimenting with something, and while I was in the High School in Cleveland I made microscopes and telescopes, grinding the lenses and turning out some very fair instruments."

"When did you first appreciate that your electric light might have a commercial value?"

"I think it was about 1876," replied Mr. Brush. "It was at this time that I completed my first dynamo-electric machine. I showed this at Philadelphia the next year at the Franklin Institute. The first arc lighting machines had to have one dynamo to each light. My invention was the first that proposed a series of arc lights working from one dynamo, and it was upon this that all the street lighting and all the arc lighting systems of the present day are based."



BRUSH'S RESIDENCE.

"Will we ever get electricity directly from coal?"

"I think so," replied Mr. Brush. "In fact I have already gotten it, but not in such a way as to make the invention commercially profitable. It is now twenty years since I succeeded in getting electricity directly from coal. It was in 1874. The fields of invention are vast. We stand just on the threshold, and there will be new inventions as long as man has mind to create and the will to investigate the great forces of nature and the possibilities of their combination.

"The electric force is still to a large extent a secret from us all. Of late years there have been few new fundamental inventions in electric lighting. There have been many improvements and modifications of the old ones. The light is steadily being made better, but it is the same light just, as for instance, we have had locomotives drawing trains ever since we were born, but the locomotive of to-day is a far different machine from that of forty years ago. Still it embodies the same fundamental principles."

"Where is the chief work being done in electricity to-day?"

"It is in the field of thermo-electricity, or heat electricity. It is now thought, you know, that all light and heat are produced by electrical force, and it is in these branches that the best work is now being done."

Gas Made from Fats.

In France a very good gas is made from the fatty materials contained in the soap suds after washing wools and yarns. The wash water of a woolen mill with 20,000 spindles will annually yield enough of this substance to produce 1,100,000 feet of gas.

The Cherokees of North Carolina number 2,885.

Blunt Old Bismarck.

Baron Prokesch, the Austrian plenipotentiary and president of the Diet, in the early days at Frankfort, was much in the habit of bullying. One evening, when at a large social gathering, Bismarck and Prokesch, surrounded by a brilliant group of diplomats, were discussing a protocol based on certain equivocations, Prokesch said, looking straight at Bismarck: "If that were not true, then I, in the name of my imperial master, should have been guilty of lying!" Returning his gaze without a symptom of faltering, "Precisely so, your excellency," slowly said Bismarck. The group, thunderstruck and embarrassed, scarcely knew which way to turn. Prokesch moved away; but later, at the supper-table, he came over to Bismarck with a glass of champagne and "Well, let us make peace." "Assuredly," said Bismarck, "but the protocol must be altered." And it was.

Matting.

Pneumatic matting, for use under stair carpets, is a recent invention. It saves the carpet, and reduces the noise made in ascending or descending the stairs.

Throat Paralysis.

(*From the Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.*)

It was publicly talked all over Clare County, Michigan, for some time before the *Courier-Herald* sent a reporter to Dover to fully investigate the Coulter matter. He finally went, and we publish to-day his full report. The Coulters are prominent people, though Mrs. C. in response to the question whether she objected to being interviewed, said, "Certainly not." Her story follows:

"About 14 years ago we decided to take up our abode in Dover and everything went along smoothly for several years, business progressed, and being of a saving temperament we accumulated quite an amount. Our family increased as the years rolled by and we now have 5 children living, the oldest 15, youngest 3, but sickness made its way into our household, and doctors' bills flooded upon us, until we have nothing left but our home and three sweet children. Everything went to satisfy the claims of physicians.

"About three years ago I had a miserable feeling at the back of my ears, my right hand became paralyzed and the paralysis extended to my arm and throat, and would affect my head and eyes, sometimes for days I would lose my sight, my face was deformed, lifeless as it were, my nose was drawn to one side, and I presented a pitiable appearance and never expecting to regain my natural facial expressions. I employed the best physicians that could be procured, expending thousands of dollars for their services, but could not obtain relief. At last, they stated my case was beyond the reach of medical skill, and it would be but a short time until the end would come. This certainly was not very encouraging to me, but I never gave up hope. In connection with receiving the attendance of physicians I have tried every medicine known to the apothecary but never received any relief until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People came to my assistance. Before I had taken half of the first box the deformity in my face had left me, and before four boxes had been consumed the paralysis had disappeared entirely, and much to my surprise I felt like a new woman. I have not taken any medicine since last spring, just about a year ago, and my trouble has not appeared since. I owe my health, my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"A short time since my little boy John was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. He could not walk across the room without assistance, in fact he would fall all over himself, but after taking a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, St. Vitus' dance entirely left him, and no trace of the affliction is left. These Pills are worth their weight in gold. You may say in this connection that I am willing at any time to make affidavit to the truth of these statements, and furthermore, I will answer any communication concerning my case, as I consider it nothing more than right and just that I should assist suffering humanity."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

We See All Sides of the Sun.

The inhabitants of this earth never get a glimpse of but one side of the moon, but in the course of a year every portion of the sun's surface is turned toward us. This is because the sun's equator is almost coincident with the plane of the ecliptic, the inclination being only about seven degrees.

There is only one thing prettier than the sunrise, and that is an early morning nap.

Every man who hasn't time to work them knows of money that may be made by schemes.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

The conquests of reason are more glorious than the victories of the greatest armies.

Tobacco Stinking Breath.

Not pleasant to always carry around, but it don't compare with the nerve-destroying power that tobacco keeps at work night and day to make you weak and impotent. Dull eyes, loss of interest in sweet words and looks tell the story. Brace up—quit. No-To-Bac is a sure quick cure. Guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Many in pursuing pleasures go at a provoking and producing pain.

Every Cause But the Right One.

Your headache: You lay it to every cause but the true one—indigestion. So few people know what indigestion really is. Hardly know they have it. The cure is Ripans Tabules. A single one gives relief. Ask your druggist.

The sea nettle stings its prey to death by means of poison in its tentacles.

Now is the Time to Cure Your Corns

with Hindercorns. It takes them out perfectly and gives comfort. Ask your druggist. 15c.

A Victoria cross once changed hands in Durham, England, for $125.

E. A. Rood, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is often only by patient study that a wise man discovers what a fool stumbles upon.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOME ODDITIES OF MARRIAGE.

Widows and Widowers Generally Avoid Single Life and Mate Again.

It has been remarked that times of speculation are invariably accompanied by increase of marriages. Dr. Farr, the eminent statistician, hazards therefore, the suggestion that it is the spirit of speculation itself that leads many to embark on matrimony at such times. Another reason, which he is careful not to ignore, is the increased prosperity that induces and sometimes seems to accompany what he calls the periodical epidemics of speculation. A great war, after it is over, is good for marriage. So is a good harvest, so is the establishment of new industries or the extension of old ones. The reason is the same in all these instances; the increased prosperity of the general body of the people. So intimately is matrimony associated with national well-doing that it has come to be styled the barometer of prosperity. Its indications, however, are more for the future than for the present, dealing rather with the expected and anticipated than with the actual. But this only goes to substantiate what was said of marriage as speculation. The nation is sometimes extraordinarily sanguine, and when this is the case marriages are plentiful. Great popular leaders inspire this feeling. A statesman of genius at the head of affairs perceptibly increases the marriage rate. In a word, the great fluctuations in the marriages are the result of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprise, confidence after distrust, and national triumphs after national disasters.

The marriage returns invariably show a corresponding increase for any augumentation in the duties paid upon malt, wine and spirts. They in the same way keep pace with the consumption of tea, sugar, coffee and tobacco, and with the imports of raw silk, cotton, wool and timber. The one increase is not, however, the cause of the other; both are but effects of the same cause—increased national prosperity. Marriages after banns are five times as numerous as marriages after licenses. When the price of wheat is high the diminution in the former class is comparatively much greater than in the latter. They are the first to be affected by high prices, licenses and banns being regarded as the prospective badges of capital and labor—not without important exceptions, however. Autumn is the favorite season everywhere; with a few spring is preferred. Half the weddings throughout the country are celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday. Saturday has more than the average number. Friday is not a favorite, as few marriages are celebrated on that day. Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Both facts are eloquently in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony. For one bachelor that marries between the ages of 50 and 55 seven widowers remarry between these ages. These are marriages out of an equal number of each class; the actual number of bachelors married will be greatest only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages. Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between 30 and 65 two widows are remarried.—New York Dispatch.

Eggs.

Among reptiles the eggs exhibit great variety. The eggs of the allegator are elongated and almost cylinderical, evenly rounded at both ends, and about the size of an ordinary duck's egg. The eggs of the sea turtle are as large as a small apple, rounded, and have a flexible shell. Those of the snapping turtle are much smaller, but also rounded. Those of the terrapins and other genera are oblong, as also are those of lizards. In common black and yellow-dotted American fresh-water terrapins, and in the painted terrapin, the eggs require four years of growth before they are laid. Take a seven-year-old turtle of this kind. It will contain only very small eggs, all of uniform size. An eight-year-old tortoise of the same kind will have two sets of eggs, one larger and one smaller. One of nine years will have three sets of eggs, the oldest set being the size of a small pea. A tortoise often will have four sets of eggs, and in that year she will lay for the first time, and give birth to the most mature sets.

A Standing Cavalry Order.

An old cavalryman says that a horse will never step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order in the English cavalry that, should a man become dismounted, he must lie down and keep perfectly still. If he does so the entire troop will pass over him without his being injured. A horse notices where he is going, and is on the lookout for a firm foundation to put his feet on. It is an instinct with him, therefore, to step over a prostrate man. The injuries caused to human beings by a runaway horse are nearly always inflicted by the animal knocking them down, and not by his stepping on them.—Boston Herald.

Soldiering in the Orchestra

The last echo of one of Sousa's overtures was just dying away over the sandhills south of the Fair grounds when Gen. Schofield stepped in front of the band and saluted the distinguished leader. Sousa returned the salute and sent one of his men to escort the General up into the band stand. "That music was beautiful—beautiful!" exclaimed the General, as he shook Sousa's hand warmly. "I am astonished, sir, that you get such results with so little discipline." There is nothing that Sousa prides himself more on than being one of the strictest of disciplinarians, and he was naturally nettled at the General's criticism. "Why, General, my men are under perfect control. I'm sure they are thoroughly drilled, and I can hardly believe that there is any lack of discipline. I haven't noticed it." "No, that's just it; you don't see it," persisted the General. "I saw it, though. Do you know that as soon as you turn your back on one side of your band to shake your baton at the other those fellows all quit playing? Of course, you don't see it, for as soon as you turn around they begin again."—San Francisco Chronicle.

New Candle.

A new candle has been brought out which extinguishes itself in an hour. This it does by means of a tiny extinguisher of tin, which is fastened in the wax by wires, and which effectually performs its task. It is only necessary to remove this diminutive extinguisher when its work is done, and the candle is again ready to burn another hour.

ON THE ROAD to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, and strengthening the system and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

It reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

A HORSE OWNER ought to think enough of his animal to wish to be able to care for it properly in health and sickness. It is money out of his pocket if he does not. To accomplish this result we offer our One Hundred Page Illustrated Horse Book for 25 cents. It teaches you to pick out a good Horse; know imperfections and so guard against fraud; detect Disease and effect a cure when same is possible; tell the age by the teeth; what to call the different parts of the animal; how to shoe a Horse properly, etc., etc.

All this and other valuable information can be obtained by reading our One Hundred Page Illustrated Horse Book, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of price in stamps. Assuredly the Horse is too good a friend to man to be neglected for want of knowledge which can be procured for only twenty-five cents. BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N.Y. City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle unsurpassed for milk, butter, beef and beauty. FOR SALE by J. W. MORRIS, Hagerstown, Md.

8 8 0 28

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 11

THE Quay-Hastings fight is growing in intensity every day, and at present Quay claims he is ahead.

JUDGE Mayer, of Clinton, is likely to be strongly urged in the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Superior Judge.

THIS would be a fitting time for Hastings and the other Republican leaders to raise a calamity howl. A great calamity is hanging over that party just now.

THE cut-throat row among the Republican bosses may lead to trouble for Judge George B. Orlady in Huntingdon county in an effort to carry the delegates for Hastings.

AN addition came to the Cleveland family, last Sabbath, in the person of a little daughter. This makes the third daughter in the President's family. The Republic is safe and prospering.

Quay is for Cameron for President and is working to run the Pennsylvania delegation to the National convention for Don and smash uncle Dan's presidential bee thereby. Between the two D's there's a lively time ahead.

WHAT now puzzles the late calamity howlers is how not to give the Democracy credit for the prosperity that is now manifesting itself all over the country along with the increase in wages. Howler, hide yourself.

THE recent legislature being condemned as the most shameful in the history of the state, now finds a companionpiece in the disgraceful row of the Quay and Hastings factions. Truly, they can "point with pride" to the g. o. p.

R. R. R.—these initials stand for Rough Republican Row. But the rank and file need not break their necks very badly over it, the fight is which of the big rascals shall have the boss-ship, with very little honey for the dear voter when the row is over.

THE Pittsburg Post says concerning the Superior Court: "The Democrats should nominate six of the foremost Democratic lawyers of the State, and then go in to win. There is every prospect that at least a portion of a ticket so made up can prevail against some of the appointees of Hastings, nominated by the combine."

THE New York "Sun," and other journals, are discussing about the proper way to eat pie. The "Sun" thinks the right way to eat it is with the fingers. We supposed the right way to eat pie, was with the mouth, which any one does if he has pie. We don't take much stock in the pi-ety of the "Sun."

THE Saturday News is delighted because it spies two millions of money which it hopes can be used on the pilfering appropriations of the late corrupt, and universally cursed, legislature. Our amiable cotemporary seems to have taken up the cry, What's two million dollars—let it be spent, that's what we were there for!

THE "Record" truly remarks that the contest between the Republicans of this State is without doubt the most shameless in the political history of the Commonwealth. Never have the sand-bag, the stiletto and the lie played so prominent or important a part in the politics of Pennsylvania. Whether or not this method of warfare is to triumph in the end cannot yet be determined; but whatever may be the issue, our citizens will have been regaled with a struggle that has been notable for nothing so much as for the ingenious arts of the highway robber, the mignight thief and the Bowery "thug."

THE WARFARE OF FACTIONS.

In the downward tendencies of Republican politics in Pennsylvania it is something new to witness the struggle of a Governor for the chairmanship of a State Convention of his party. Among the decent political traditions in this Commonwealth it has been held that the Governor's exalted office placed him above partisan turmoil and strife. Once inducted into office he has been regarded as the head not of a party but of the whole State. But Governor Hastings comes down from his high place and makes himself the chieftain of a faction of a party. His announcement that he seeks a distinction which should be conferred upon him spontaneously, or should not be accepted at all, is a signal for a conflict or faction in Pennsylvania that threatens to be of unexampled violence and fury.

What is most deplorable about this business is that Governor Hastings is accused of using the power of an office to which he was elected by the whole Republican party in order to promote the success of a faction in the party of whom he has made himself the ostensible and ostentatious head. It is charged that he has used judical offices and honors as pawns inhis game of politics, and that he has signed or vetoed measures of legislation solely with a view to personal and partisan results in his campaign for chairmanship of of the Republican State Convention. All this may be attributed to the exaggeration and violence of faction; but it is nevertheless a fact, which will have its weight with many people, that the judicial appointments and other official acts of the Governor have decisively influenced the choice of various county delegations in the convention which he aims to control in the interest of his own cabal in the Republican party.

By adhering to the time-honored and worthy traditions that attach to the Chief Magistracy of this great Commonwealth Governor Hastings could easily have averted a grave political scandal. Most of the Governors of Pennsylvania upon entering into office have thrown off the partisan badge in order that they might preform their administative duties the more impartially in the interest of the whole people. They have thus maintained the dignity of their high position, and preserved their own self-respect. But Governor Hastings has chosen to depart from the decent observances of the worthiest of his predecessors. He wants to be chairman of the next Republican State Convention, and in order to get the place he enters into an unseemly strife with a large body of people to whom he owes his nomination and election. The Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth strips off the robes of his office not to lead the party which elected him, but to put himself at the head of a faction within the party. To the Democrats of Pennsylvania who were howled down in a campaign of panic-mongering it makes no difference which of those two factions may overthrow the other in this conflict. The welfare of the Commonwealth is not likely to be promoted by the success of either of them. But it does greatly concern the whole people of Pennsylvania that theaugust office of Governor should not be degarded into a foul nest for breeding partisan intrigue and faction. The true friend of Governor Hastings should earnestly advise him to withdraw from a scandalous strife in which defeat would be humiliating and in which victor can confer upon him no honor.—Philadelphia *Record*.

MR. CLEVELAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

It is gratifying to Americans to know that in the recent war between China and Japan the efforts of our government in interposing its good offices secured the good will of both belligerents, says the *Record*. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster is reported to have said that:

Of all the countries diplomatically concerned in the contest the United States have come out of it with better grace than any other, because, from the first, her interest has been recognized by both belligerents as purely disinterested, her only desire being to render such service as would bring about an honorable and lasting peace. The conduct of the State Department in its very delicate relations with both combatants has been marked by good judgment and by few mistakes, and the good offices of our Ministers and Consuls in China and Japan, where they represented the interests of both Governments, have been very useful, and are highly appreciated by both nations.

The foreign policy of Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been the object of vehement attacks on the part of the Jingoes and their subservient allies of the newspaper press; and yet the impartial historian will be bound to declare that, as a whole, it has been wise and statesmanlike. It has gained the friendship of the Orient, and must command the respect of the Occident. It has observed the obligations of treaties and the requirements of international law. It has eschewed in its intercourse with foreign powers a hectoring and vaporing spirit, and maintained the honor and essential interests of the country by its candor and fair dealing.

The Jingoes assert without apparently knowing its meaning, that the present Administration has placed the Monroe doctrine in a state of "inocuous desuetude;" and they cry out, in frantic tones, for its prompt enforcement. Against whom? And what is the occasion to hurl its thunderbolts? What, indeed, is the Monroe doctrine? Every student of our poljtical history should know that it was a declaration of President Monroe, in his annual message of December 2, 1823, that the United States would regard as dangerous to their peace and safety any attempt on the part of the Holy Alliance or any European power to overthrow the Spanish-American Governments and again restore them to the control of the Spanish Crown. "It is impossible," said President Monroe in his message, "that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace or happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

In the same message, moreover, it was declared that with the existing Colonies or dependencies of any European power, the United States had not interfered, and should not interfere. Also, there was no pledge that these new Spanish-American states, which had declared their independence and maintained it, would receive the protection, aid or assistance of the United States in any disputes or difficulties in which they might become involved with any European Power growing out of alleged violations of international obligations.

The Monroe doctrine accomplished its purpose. The allied Powers abandoned their designs, and left the Spanish South American states to their independence and autonomy. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, in a report to President Adams on March 29, 1826, said: "All apprehensions of the danger to which Mr. Monroe alludes, of an interference by the allied Powers of Europe to introduce their political systems into this hemisphere have ceased." The danger has ceased. But suppose one of the southern Republics on this continent should fail to observe international law, and an European Power suffering therefrom should seek redress by arms; what then? Does the Monroe doctrine require the United States to engage in the war? Surely not. In his annual message of 1835 General Jackson described these southern Republics as "self-tortured by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution; injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits. Much time elapses before a government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress. * * * If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a government competent and enduring enough to discuss and make satisfaction for them. And yet when other nations, under the circumstances described by General Jackson, seek to redress their wrongs our modern Jingoes make the welkin ring with their cries of the Monroe doctrine or war!

Mr. Cleveland, with patriotic firmness, has resisted these dishonest partisan cries, and, tendering the good offices of the United States whenever the occasion called for them, and without further interference, has maintained both the peace and the honor of his country, But the cynical inflamed spirit of party is difficult either to satisfy or pacify. Its object is to prejudice the public mind and secure votes at the polls. The facts of history are perverted, and the most worthy endeavors are rewarded with aspersion and calumny. Gibbson, the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has said that "Democratic principles lead by a path of flowers into the abyss of hell." Exorcise the demon of party spirit, and they shonld lead by the same path to the haven of political rest.

Sugar Valley Road.

The residents of Sugar Valley are agitated again over a revival of the project for building a railroad through the valley from Watsontown to Lamar. At the latter place the proposed road will connect with the Central Railroad of Penna. which extends from Mill Hall to Bellefonte. Surveyors are at work now in the east end of Sugar Valley, and the presence at Loganton recently of prominent Bellefonte citizens who are said to be interested in the construction of the road, leads to the belief that the road will be built within the next year.

One Cent for the President.

A warrant for 1 cent was drawn at the treasury department the other day made payable to Grover Cleveland, president of United States. In calculating the amount due the president each month there has been an underpayment of 1 cent, and this could be rectified and the treasury books kept straight only by drawing a warrant for that amount in the president's favor.

Finger Smashed.

Last week while Adam Nearhood was working on the foundation of the new Reformed church he threw out a stone which rolled back. He attempted to push it back when some one threw a large stone on the bank striking Adam's hand, crushing a finger.

—Clearance Sale.
One Price.
Cash.
MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

—A neat and stylish fitting suit is every young man's delight, and Lewins, Bellefonte, has a fine and complete stock from which to select. Prices are away down and a dollar goes a great way at this store.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

WHEN YOU COME

— TO —

BELLEFONTE

Don't forget to Come and see the Extraordinary bargains we have for you this month.

CLOTHING.

In Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.
Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.
Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.
Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.
Men's strictly all wool suits, ne west patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00
Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

DRY GOODS.

Best Dress Ginghams, 5 and 6c per yd.; Challies, 3 1-2c per yd; Best Sateens, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2c per yard? Best Prints, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c; all wool Serges, that were 60 now 37c; all wool Serges that were 50 and 60, now 34c; Cashmeres, that were 30, now 19, 20 and 25c; Illuminated French Suitings—the very handsomest Dress Goods, that were 75, now 39c; Muslins, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, that was 65, now 25c. Bleached Table Damask, that was $1, now 75c.

Bleached Table Damask, that was 75, now 50c.
" " " 50, " 35c.
" " " 40, " 25c.

Silk for Waists, 20, 30, 37, 40 and 50c. Embroidery, 2, 3, 4 and 5c per yard, and up. Bed Ticking for 7c up. Ladies' Wraps and Capes, $1.24, up. Ladies' Summer Undershirts, 6, 8, 10, 12c and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, 38 and 47c. Men's Heavy Working Pants, warranted not to rip, good and strong, 59c and 74c.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds—spring rollers, good felt and oil cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above are of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good Shoes at low prices. Ladies' Russett and Black Oxford, good, solid wearing goods, 74c a pair, up. Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, at 1.00. We will guarantee these as good as can be bought anywhere for 1.50. Children's and Misses' Oxford Tanned and Black, from 49c up.
A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, common sense toe, at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 1.90. Every pair warranted. You never heard of shoes for these prices warranted.
The finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for $2 and $2.40, of exquisite workmanship, opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe—every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy, stylish and durable, as when sold at $4 and $5 a pair a year ago. Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, $1 and $1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boys' Good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, $1, and $1.25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, $1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40 and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.
We have beyond doubt the best wearing Shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the Sole Agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them bock and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from $1.85 to $4.50 a pair. In Boy's from $1.75 to $2.50 a pair. We have them in Patent Leathers, Russets, Bluchers, Razor Toe, Needle Toe, Yale Toe, Square Toe, Half Round, or any style you want.

Ladies' Russet Oxford Shoes from 74c a pair up. Men's Russet Shoes—good ones and stylish—$1.43. Boy's Russets, 98c, $1 and $1.24.
A special lot of Ladies' Dongola French Kid Oxfords, interlacing ties; Russet, Juliet and White Kid Slippers; regular prices were from $2.50 to $3—our price from $1.50 to $2.15—A, B, C and D lasts.
These goods were bought at special low prices at a closing-out sale of a manufacturer retiring from business,

Best Table Oilcloth at - - - 1 c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, - 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, - 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.
Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.
SPECIFICS.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.
Headquarters for
FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.
A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

B. C. ACHENBACH,
BELLEFONTE.
Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.
Wholesaleing Ice - - - - - - - - - Cream a Specialty.
Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.
Fine Display of Easter Goods.
Come and See.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL
Consult the Old Reliable Specialist DR. LOBB
329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia, Pa.
Consult Dr. Lobb in all cases of Blood-poisoning, loss of Manhood, errors of youth and diseases of nerves, skin, bladder and kidneys, arising from over-indulgence, self-abuse, recklessness, or inheritance, if you want to be positively, permanently cured. Dr Lobb will guarantee an absolute cure in every case he treats. Get back strength and vigor, health and happiness. Come to Dr. Lobb and he will put new life in you. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 6 to 9 evenings. Call or send for free book on Errors of Youth and obscure diseases of both sexes.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock. Clean, hardy stock, true to name. Fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution in our orders. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. We can intrest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failure in this or other lines. Outfit free. Address,
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Rochester Business University.
A famous school, a beautiful city, Summer School. a delightful season. Special work for school teachers. Business or shorthand. The attention of ambitious young people respectfully solicited. New circulars ready. Postal card suffices.
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WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO.
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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.—THE BEST school is the cheapest. Nearly one million dollars invested in Bucknell University. John Howard Harris President. College with four courses of study; Academy for boys; Ladies' Institute and School of Music. For catalogue address W. C. Gretzinger, registrar, Lewisburg, Pa.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——W. W. Boob spent the Fourth at Millheim.

——Cal. Gfrerer, of near Bellefonte, spent several days at his home last week.

——John Dauberman was down in Union county several days of last week buying cattle.

——Mr. Howard Diller, of Lancaster, Pa., is visiting his friend John D. Meyer.

——Ollie Mader, of Mifflinburg, is again employed in the moulding department of the foundry.

——James Gregg and wife, of Lemont, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Sankey, west of town.

——Our Democratic friend, John Mersinger, gave us a call the other day; always glad to see him.

——Miss Mabel Zeigler, of Millheim, spent Monday night in town, the guest of A. J. Reesman's family.

——John Blanchard, Esq., of Bellefonte, sailed this week for a several months' tour through Europe.

——Mrs. Sallie Horner, of Colyer, has been a guest at the home of Miss Lizzie Runkle for several weeks.

——Prof. H. F. Bitner, of the Millersville Normal faculty, is on a visit to his father-in-law, J. D. Murray.

——J. Wesley Henney went down to Philadelpha on Monday, to see how his wife was progressing in the hospital.

——Mrs. Isaac Smith and daughter, Miss Grace, visited friends in Williamsport last week during the centennial.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard has again taken up her residence at the home of her father, Mr. M. Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——Earl Meyer, the efficient clerk in Wolf & Crawford's store, is off on a few week's vacation to Renova and other places.

——Sam. Kreamer took in Williamsport's celebration last week, and spent a day or so visiting his sister at Lock Haven.

——Miss Lillian Shoop, of Scranton, is the guest at the home of W. H. Runkle, and will visit other friends in these parts.

——Mrs. J. H. Huff, of Lamar, departed for her home a few days ago after a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Frank Crawford.

——David R. Foreman left a few days ago for Bruin, Butler county, to look after his interests in oil lands on which wells are being driven.

——Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bower and son John, of Bellefonte, and Miss Mary Dubbs, of Lancaster, were the guests of D. J. Meyer's, Saturday.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew is now home with her parents, having graduated from the State Normal School at Millersville last Wednesday.

——E. G. Van Pelt and wife and son Harvey returned Tuesday from Slaterville Springs, N. Y., from a visit of several weeks among relatives.

——Miller Goodhart uses a crutch to locomote now. He was driving a cow down the mountain and stepped on a loose stone, spraining his ankle.

——John F. Potter, esq., has been a caller at this office; he is selling farm rights for a cheap preparation that is a sure destroyer of Canada thistles.

——Mr. R. A. Lee, of Centre Hill, was a caller at this office one day last week. He is just recovering from a three months' illness, and is quite reduced in flesh.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot and Miss Flora Love spent last week enjoying the ocean breezes at Atlantic City. Mrs. Bairfoot will remain and visit relatives in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. Elszabeth Barber, of Milton, and Miss Anna Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., daughter of Rev. J. W. Boal, arrived last evening and will spend some time among friends at this place.

——Rev. S. H. Deitzell, pastor of the Pleasant Unity, Pa., Reformed church, is home to his native valley on a visit. The Rev. is looking exceedingly well and is very successful in his pastorate.

——Mrs. Beulah Brisbin Boon left last Wednesday for Schenectady, N. Y., at which place she and her husband will make their home in the future, having removed from Calumet, Mich.

——Mrs. Mary Heilman, of Lebanon county, has been visiting among relatives in this vicinity and gave this office a call. She informs us that hay and grain crops in Lebanon county are good.

——Our amiable friend, Pat Garrity, king of the 7 Mountains, was in town Monday, and gave us a good Irish handshake. To be poetic,

Garrity Pat,
Is jolly and fat.

——Mr. Christ Dale, of near Pleasant Gap, went to Philadelphia this morning, where he expects to have an operation performed in the removal of a tumor in the breast. The affliction has been greatly annoying him for some time, and he has much difficulty in breathing.

——Thomas Mitchell and Harry Keller, esq., of Bellefonte, accompanied by a Mr. Bower, of Philadelphia, "did" our valley yesterday, looking up the interests of Governor Hastings in the factional strife with Senator Quay. With from 1500 to 2000 Democratic majority on this side of the mountain, it would hardly seem necessary that the Republican fences would need repairing, but "Our Dan" seems to think they do. The Gov. is popular among the masses, but he will find many a few who are strictly opposed to him and his views.

COBURN.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Mr. Reuben Magee wife and son, of Sugar Valley, spent Sunday at this place, the guests of R. F. Vonada.

Mrs. Winter and young son, of Gettysburg, are spending a few days at this place visiting friends.

Mrs. G. R. Stover, Mrs. W. H. Meyer, and Mrs. A. J. Bowersox took in the centennial at Williamsport last week; they seemed very much pleased with the exercises.

John Hoffa and William H. Harter went to Williamsport on their bikes on last Wednesday and returned on Friday.

C. W. Hosterman, of Woodward has rented the store room opposite the depot and has started a confectionery store and ice cream parlor. His son Wesley is the counter hopper and attends to the wants of his customers in an obliging manner.

Huckleberries are in market at five cents per quart; they seem to be plentiful.

The Fourth passed off quietly at this place; no fatalities to report. Young America was busy all day putting off the hissing fire cracker and throwing harmless bombs, in honor of the day. The national colors were conspicuous for their absence, no one seeming to have enough patriotism in them to float any, although less than a year ago a flag was presented to the school at this place, but for some reason it did not float to the breeze on the above mentioned day. Who is to blame for this neglect we are unable to say, but some one failed to perform his duty.

Luther Guisewite's creamery is doing a rushing business, having received an order for over two thousand pounds of butter one day last week.

T. F. Meyer has bought the store goods of T. B. Everett and will continue the business at the old stand. He is receiving new goods daily, and in a short time expects to have a full line.

Farmers in this section are busy at hay making and harvesting; many are compelled to cut their grain and make their hay at the same time, the wet weather having delayed them in getting their hay made before the ripening of the grain. The hay crop is an average one while the grain is considered above the average, consequently farmers have reason to be thankful.

Mrs. W. O. Rearick and daughter Elsie spent Thursday and Friday of last week visiting friends at this place.

Mrs. Ocker, of Centre Hall, sojourned at the home of her sister, Mrs. Guisewite a few days of this week.

The picnic held in the orchard of Mr. Ripka, near Spring Mills, by Camp No. 680, P. O. S. of A., of this place on last Saturday was not very largely attended on account of the busy season among farmers. The Aaronsburg Cornet band discoursed some very fine music during the day.

The Summer girl and the Mannish woman have both made their appearance in our midst.

Mr. J. H. Fryer after staying two weeks at Milroy is home again. The men on the job where he worked having nearly all gone out on a strike.

During the last few weeks a number of valuable cattle have been killed on the railroad near here by the trains.

Dr. H. S. Braucht, a recent graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia is at home. He has not yet fully decided where he will hang out his shingle and begin the practice of medicine.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, wotth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

Origin of a Saying.

The door nail in earlier times, says an antiquarian, was the plate on the door upon which the old fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail, it is assumed to be more dead than other nails. Hence the phrase "Dead as a door nail."

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Beellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

Married.

At the Evangelical parsonage at Centre Hall, June 27th, 1895, by Rev. C. H. Goodling, Mr. David E. Harshbarger and Miss Lena M. Page, both of Linden Hall.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

A Tumble in Price.

Our grain dealers a few days ago marked down the price of wheat from 75 cents to 70 cents, a drop of 5 cents. The western market has taken a decided drop in the last several days. Chicago prices dropped eight cents in two days, on rumors of heavy crops throghout the west. Some farmers in this valley are still holding several hundred bushels of wheat each, and will now regret not having taken advantage of the good price.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

"He Put In His Thumb, Etc."

W. I. Fleming, of Bellefonte, recently received an appointment in the State Insurance Department at Harrisburg. This plum is worth $1400 a year. Wilse has been a hard Republican worker, and as being faithful has received his reward.

Paid a Visit.

A hack load of the members of the Centre Hall Christian Endeavor to the number of sixteen drove to Boalsburg last Sunday evening on invitation of the Society of that place, and attended the services there.

Will Receive Increased Pay.

In accordance with a recent act of the Legislature the salary of judges and inspectors of elections has been fixed at $3.50 and $3.00 a day respectively.

Lutheran Service.

There will be Lutheran preaching next Sunday at St. Luke's 10 a. m.; St. Mark's 2 p. m.; Emanuel's 7.45 p. m.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, is turning out more and finer work than any in this part of the state. The prices are just right, and once a customer always a customer there.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

360 pair Men's All Wool Pants, worth 3.00 and 4.00. Our price, 1.50. Lyon & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	70
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	32
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	8

"CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," thus making them strong, durable and *waterproof*. When soiled they can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. No other waterproof goods are made with this interlining, consequently no other goods can possibly give satisfaction. Do not forget that every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Insist upon goods so marked and refuse anything else if offered. If your dealer does not keep them you can procure a sample from us direct by enclosing amount and stating size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

A Chance For You....

To save money that you cannot afford to miss.

To make it plain for you we have started what we call a

Remnant Sale. . . .

It is simply the remnants of the best stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre county. Some people might call these goods Odds and Ends. But they are new, too nice and too desirable to be confounded with the ordinaay odds and ends. They are merely one or two suits of a kind left from

THIS SPRING'S STOCK

And if you can find anything among them that will suit you we will save you big money. We do not quote prices because you must see the goods to appreciate their value. We would have you call early if you care to take advantage of this money saving sale.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

BEAUTIFUL AS A BUTTERFLY

And lovlier than a June morning is the

NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

At Harper & Kreamer's. The stock is complete in in everything latest and stylish for Summer wear, that the markets afford. A new dress or waist may be needed, and we can easily give you the goods you will want. The prices will startle you. We never handled a cheaper and better line. See them.

HARPER & KREAMER.

ATTORNEYS.

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediatei stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1: (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45, p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50, p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.		A M	P. M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 25	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Belle Gate	6 23		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.45 and 7.40 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.10 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.09 p m, and 8.00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m,

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THE NEWS.

N. B. Montserrat has been appointed receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, vice J. H. Stewart, appointed a week ago. The change is made to get a practical railroad man outside of the factions which led to a receivership.——George Lawson, proprietor of the White Ribbon Hotel, in Springfield, Ill., fatally shot his wife and then himself. Lawson was drunk. He went to the kitchen, where his wife was preparing a meal. He kissed her, and then shot her through the body.——Thomas Norville, colored, was hanged in the Mobile Jail, for the murder of Louis Coleman, colored, whom he killed last summer.——James Poole and John Case, alias McDowell, were arrested near Canyonville Ore. They are suspected of being the parties who held up and robbed the Oregon express in Cow Creek Canyon. Both men are convicts.——The bodies of Mary Morgan, aged twenty-one years, and Maggie Lafferty, aged twenty-one years, of Philadelphia, were found on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad a short distance above Holmesburg Junction, a suburb. The girls are supposed to have been run down by a train.——At Louisville, Ala., lightning killed Postmaster Edward Bryan, wife and baby. One boy survives.

The village of Reddick, near Dwight, Ill., was nearly wiped out by fire.——A sheep's leg was substituted for a diseased bone in a boy's leg. The operation was performed in a Philadelphia hospital.——On the Wabash road, near Niantic, Ill., an engine crushed into a sleeper and fatally injured two trainmen.——John H. Thompson, believed to be the notorious Job Stevens, has been arrested in Texas.——Fire destroyed Bruckett's sawmill and Laidlaw's salmon cannery at Westminster, B. C. The barges Kundaleer and Northwest were landing lumber, and the former was cast adrift and escaped the flames, but the latter caught fire, and burned almost to the water's edge. The loss is estimated at $100,000.——Charles D. Sherwood, ex-lieutenant governor of Minnesota, committed suicide by drowning in Lake Michigan.——William J. Moss, owner and editor of the Bulletin, died suddenly at his home in Auburn, N. Y., of apoplexy. He was seventy-three years old. He was postmaster under Cleveland in 1884, and had had a high place in the councils of the Democratic party, both state and national.——The corner-stone of the town hall at Buffields, W. Va., was laid.——Common Councilman J. Kinsler was shot and killed during a flag raising in Philadelphia.——Governor McCorkle issued orders for the state militia encampment to begin August 6 at Parkersburg.——The annual meeting of the West Virginia State Educational Association was held in Martinsburg.——The city of Silver City, N. M., repudiated its bonds.——Ivan Kavaley, the Russian convict, has been held to answer before the Superior Court in San Francisco for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Weber, after an examination lasting two days. It is generally conceded that a very strong chain of evidence has been formed about him.

Three of a family, named Tesch, died at Stillwater, O. T., from being poisoned, and three others are not expected to recover. The three dead are: Maud, aged nine; Madison, aged 7; Susie, aged three. The poisoning was malicious, rat poison having been put in a bag of flour.——Hugh Craig, vice president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, says that from a thorough investigation of the subject, he is convinced that the Pacific cable, which has been talked about for years on this side and discussed ad interim in Congress, is to be built by British capitalists.——W. H. Denton, of Markham, I. T., has leased the Petaca grant for ten years and will immediately ship his 27,000 head of cattle to Las Vegas, and from there he will drive them to the grant. He will bring twenty families with him, aside from his cowboys. There are 180,000 acres in the Petaca grant. The property is owned by ex-Congressman Farwell, of Iowa.——The iron mills of the Moorehead-McClean Company, in Pittsburg, have been sold by the sheriff. The plant is worth over $1,000,000, but went for $11,000, just enough to cover the taxes due on the property and the Sheriff's cost. The purchaser is the New York Life Insurance Company, holder of the mortgage on which the sale was made. The mortgage was for $350,000, but the interest accumulated ran the claim up to $370,000.

The Tacoma Land Company has floated $1,000,000 of bonds in Philadelphia, with which to purchase from the state and fill in for shipping, manufacturing and railroad purposes the most important part of Tacoma tide flats.——L. D. McLissick, special counsel for the government to recover $15,000,000 from the Stanford estate, says the case will at once be appealed to the United States Court, if necessary. He says the litigation will not affect Stanford University, no matter what the outcome may be.——George R. Culp, the thirteen-year-old son of a Methodist clergyman at Battle Creek, Mich., was found by a policeman in North Buffalo. The boy ate as if he had been days without food. He had fallen in with tramps who had robbed him.——The house of Trotter Holliday, a prominent rancher living near Gridley, Cal., was burned, and Holliday and his niece perished in the flames.——The Kake Indians, of Alaska, who massacred several whites during an outbreak in 1893, are again on the warpath. The trouble is due to the killing of one of their bucks by a Wrangel Island Indian, who also killed his wife because she eloped with the Kake Indians.

A FAMILY DESTROYED.

The Widow of a Suicide Poisons Her Children and Herself.

When the sister of Mrs. Benson Bennett visited the latter's house at Jeffersonville, Ind., she discovered a horrible sight. Mrs. Bennett and her two children, Homer, six years old, and Lotta, aged twelve, lay upon the bed. The children were dead and the mother lay in the agony of a deadly poison. Physicians were called, but Mrs. Bennett was beyond help. She had poisoned the children, who had been dead for several hours, and after watching them die, had taken poison herself.

She is the widow of Benson Bennett, who defaulted as treasurer of Clark Lodge, Brotherhood of Firemen, and who committed suicide some time ago. Mrs. Bennett had left a note sticking under the door directing that her sister, Mrs. Ganate, and the coroner be notified.

THE DEFICIT.

Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts $113,250,000.

CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

An Array of Figures from the Treasury Department—Total Receipts Were $313,000,000—Expenses $356,250,000—Revenue-Cutter Service.

The treasury deficit for the fiscal year just closed will be found by the debt statement just issued to be approximately $43,250,000. This added to last year's deficit of nearly $70,000,000 makes the excess of expenditures over receipts since June 30, 1893, about $118,250,000. The total receipts of the government this fiscal year, exclusive of postal revenues, amount to nearly $313,000,000 and the expenditures $356,250,000, of which pensions took $141,391,623. Last year the aggregate receipts exclusive of postal revenues were $297,722,019 and the expenditures $367,525,279. The receipts this year, therefore, were $15,278,000 greater than last and the expenditures about $11,275,000 less. The postal-service deficit is about $11,000,000, which is considerably in excess of that of any recent year.

The internal revenue department of the government has contributed this year to the receipts nearly $143,000,000, as against a little more than $147,000,000 last year. The customs this year makes a better showing than last by about $21,000,000. Last year the receipts from this source amounted to nearly $132,000,000, and this year they approximate $158,000,000.

The debt statement will show an available cash balance of about $195,000,000, of which about $107,500,000 is gold reserve. This reserve will include payment in full for the last bond issue, but the statement will show a counter debt charge of only $31,157,700 in bonds, or one-half of the whole amount issued.

In explanation of this seeming error it is said that the formal transfer of the London half of the bonds has not yet been made. The expenditures for July will be exceptionally heavy. Pensions and interest alone are expected to amount to $20,000,000.

During the fiscal year the number of national banks in existence has decreased from 3,775 to 3,722. Forty-one national banks have been organized during the year, sixty have gone into voluntary liquidation and thirty-six have been placed in the hands of receivers.

The national bank circulation has increased $4,337,791 from $207,353,244 on July 1, 1894, to $211,691,035 July 1, 1895. From July 15, 1894, to May 7, 1895, the nearest dates to the year obtainable, the loans and discounts of national banks have increased from $1,933,589,352 to $1,976,034,445, or about $43,000,000. During the same time individual deposits have increased from $1,677,801,200 to $1,690,961,299 or about 13,000,000. The lawful money reserve held by banks shows a heavy increase, from $364,105,757 to $438,931,970, or nearly $75,000,000.

The operations of some of the more important bureaus of the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year are briefly outlined as follows:

The year has been one of unusual interest and importance to the United States revenue-cutter service. It has performed special services of a conspicuous nature. Among those are noted the search for the Ivanhoe, supposed to have foundered on the 28th of September last off Cape Flattery, on the Pacific, in which three of the vessels, viz., Grant, Rush and Corwin, joined. In its winter cruising operations during the unusually severe weather of the last season it rendered services to distressed shipping of more than ordinary value and importance. The Dallas alone assisted during the month of February twenty vessels imperiled by ice, and during the month of March twenty-three while the Crawford rendered a like service to fifteen during the former month.

A law has been secured placing on "permanent waiting orders" all officers of the service who are "permanently incapacitated to perform efficiently the duties of their offices." In carrying into effect the provisions of this law it is claimed that the service has been greatly benefited by the removal from the active list of a large number of officers who, through no fault of theirs, are no longer capable of performing duty and promoting younger men to the vacancies thus created. Measures have also been instituted and are in course of execution looking to new appointments to again fill the complement of officers on the active list.

FIREPROOF WOOD.

The Naval Construction Bureau Discovers a Composition to Prevent Combustion.

As the result of experiments running through three months at the Boston Navy Yard, conducted by Naval Constructor Hanscom, the Construction Bureau has at last succeeded in finding a means of rendering the woodwork of the interior of men-of-war fire proof.

The sap of the wood is extracted in vacuum in large iron tanks, and the pores of the wood are then filled under heavy pressure by a chemical composition of borax, boracic acid and muriate and sulphate of ammonia. Thus treated the wood may be subject to flames without taking fire. The color and texture of the wood is unaltered and none of the desirable qualities is impaired.

The same process may be used to fireproof cloth fabrics, such as spare sails, hammocks, ropes and all the material going into a ship of war. The Construction Bureau thinks so well of the process that it has recommended that the department adopt it and fit out all of the new ships with woodwork so treated instead of abandoning woodwork in favor of compositions of cork and other substances.

The Hon. Emily Jane Mercer, dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne and mother of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, who was formerly governor-general of Canada, and late governor-general of India, is dead in England, aged seventy-six years.

CABLE SPARKS.

M. Patenotre, the French ambassador to the United States, has arrived at Paris.

Mexico is preparing to make a formidable campaign against the rebellious Yucatan Indians.

It is thought in Shanghai that war between Russia and Japan over Corea is likely to occur soon.

Captain-General Campos has asked for 14,000 more troops before taking the offensive against the Cuban insurgents.

At the dinner given by Admiral Kirkland on board the cruiser New York to Emperor William the latter called for three cheers for President Cleveland.

The police of Constantinople raided two Musselman schools of theology recently and arrested many students, who were found to have arms in their possession.

Admiral DaGama, the insurgent Brazilian leader, who has been fighting in Rio Grand do Sol for several months past, was recently defeated in battle and then killed himself.

The Spanish consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has made complaint against the American steamer Bridgeton as a filibustering vessel, but the British authorities decline to interfere.

Lord Salisbury announces that for the present the only conservative policy is to secure the dissolution of Parliament at the earliest day possible. He expects that this will be upon July 8.

The election address of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain declares that the unionists have agreed that the wild projects for constitutional change shall be laid aside and replaced by a policy of constructive social reform.

Signor Felice Cavallotti, the radical member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who has recently become notorious by his repeated attacks upon Premier Crispi, now announces that he will prefer charges in court against the premier.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A tornado did considerable damage six miles east of Owensburg, Kentucky.

The Coconah Mountain, in Lower California, is again in a state of eruption.

Walter McLean, while cleaning a revolver in New York, accidentally shot and killed his wife.

The wholesale drug house of H. T. Clark & Co., in Lincoln, Nebraska, was burned. Loss, $150,000.

Sheriff Grove, at Brownsville, Tennessee, accidentally shot and killed his daughter, Susie, aged 24 years.

Jeremiah Donovan, 55 years, was killed by high ning in Brooklyn. He was walking along the street at the time.

Martin Skinner and Arthur Barney were killed and Avery Crocker fatally injured by the explosion of a saw-mill boiler near Byron Centre, Michigan.

Joseph Collins and three brothers named Trent, were killed by an explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Spring Hill, Ark. Many others were severely injured.

By the explosion of a bottle of alcohol which was accidentally ignited in a saloon in New York city, Charles Miller, Abraham Mills and Katie Shay were seriously burned.

Considerable property in Adair county, Missouri, was destroyed by a hail and rain storm. Mrs. Stewart and her infant daughter were drowned in the overflow of Sugar creek.

The body of R. Stuart Littlepage, of Baltimore, who disappeared from one of the Sound steamers in February last, was found in the East river, at College Point, Long Island.

A car of the Dartmouth and Wesport Street Railway Company left the track at the foot of Smith Mills Hill, near New Bedford, Mass., and toppled over. The car contained fifty passengers, seventeen of whom were injured, one fatally.

The post exchange building, on the Presidio Military Reservation, a San Francisco despatch says, was destroyed by fire, and Frank Roth, a sutler's employe, was probably fatally injured. This is the second incendiary fire there within a week.

An engine on the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Road, going from a rock quarry to Edgefield Courthouse, South Carolina, for water, ran over spikes driven in the track. It was thrown down a 15-foot embankment. Hugh Wetherford and Albert Brunson, colored, were killed; Wallace Holloway probably fatally injured; Engineer Parker and Fireman Cherry were badly bruised and scalded.

PRICE LYNCHED.

The Murderer of Sallie Dean Hanged at Denton.

Marshall E. Price, the condemned murderer of Sallie Dean, was taken from the jail at Denton, Md., by a number of masked men and hanged to a tree.

At 10 o'clock a large number of persons had gathered, a few at a time, in the town and then it was known there was to be a lynching. Price was told of their presence and said to a guard: "For God's sake let me out. I will hide. I will not run away." But every avenue of escape was guarded, and the sheriff had been notified not to take Price away.

The mob had no difficulty in entering the jail, where they found the crouching and terrified man. He was quickly forced out of the building, and a short distance from the jail stands the tree to which he was hanged.

This termination was not unexpected. After a fair and impartial trial had been accorded Price, and after he had been convicted of a foul and brutual murder upon testimony which was deemed conclusive, the people of Caroline county thought the law should take its course. When the lawyers from Baltimore came down and asked for a new trial and then after that motion was overruled by the court and the appeal was taken murmurings were heard and complaints of the law's delays were made by people all over the county. This feeling was intensified this morning when the reprieve granted by the Governor arrived. Many misunderstood the nature and meaning of a reprieve. They thought that it was in effect some kind of pardon or a commutation of punishment which would result finally in the gallows being cheated and the escape of the murderer. Then there was talk of the removal of the prisoner to Baltimore and then the climax was reached.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Greylock Manufacturing Company, in North Adams, Mass., gave notice of an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

The striking weavers of the Hamilton Mills, at Amesbury, Mass., voted unanimously not to return to work at the old wages.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Company, of Pittsburg, voluntarily advanced the wages of its puddlers from $4 to $4.25 per ton. The mill is operated with non-union employes.

A despatch from North Adams, Massachusetts, says that a cotton mill is to be built there which will employ over 1000 people, will have 80,000 spindles and 2100 looms and will cost $1,000,000.

The strike in the National, Providence and Saranac Mills, in Olneyville, Rhode Island, was practically ended, when 90 weavers returned to work. The strikers of the Atlantic Mills are still out to the number of 350 or 400.

A Buffalo despach says that it is probable that there will be a strike on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad within a few weeks if the company does not make important advances in the wages of its employes.

The longshoremen at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, are on strike, and refuse to permit non-union men to unload coal boats. Three non-union men were injured in a fight between the rival factions, and more trouble is anticipated.

The 10 per cent. cut in wages made by the James Hamilton Machine Company, at North Adams, Mass., at the time of the business depression, has been voluntarily restored by the company. The company employes about 125 hands.

An Indianapolis despatch says that the officers of the National Federation of Labor in that city are preparing to call meetings to be held in every city of the United States, to denounce the decision by which Debs is suffering imprisonment.

At Lorraine, Ohio, the Johnston Steel Company posted a notice of a 15 per cent. increase in the wages of the men in the converting mill, dry house and machine shops, in all about 200. The men employed in the shape mill had their wages increased last week.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Russia Said to Have Secretly Massed an Army in the Orient.

The Norwegian steamer Oscar II, which arrived at Tacoma, Wash., eighteen days from Vladivostock, Siberia, brings news that indications are good for another Oriental war. Unknown to the outside world, Captain Sanderson, of the steamer, says that Russia has massed 80,000 men at Vladivostock, and it is believed in Siberia that the preparations are being made for an advance on Japan. Captain Sanderson says:—

"Russia has been secretly at work and in the event of trouble with Japan is preparing to hurl a formidable naval and land force into the coveted territory which Japan has wrested from China. These ships and troops have been massed at Vladivostock, where the scene is decidedly warlike. The entrance to the harbor at Vladivostock is planted full of torpedoes, and no vessels allowed to pass in or out without Russian naval officers on board as well as experienced Russian pilots, who know where the torpedoes are planted. My vessel was escorted in this manner coming and going out of the harbor. Inside the harbor the Pacific fleet of Russian warships are massed ready to steam down the coast at a moment's notice. On the shore 80,000 troops have been concentrated.

"Russia's designs cannot, of course, be told and are purely conjectural, but it is clear that if she builds a railroad line south from Vladivostock to the Yellow Sea, her intention is to obtain an open port and hold it at all hazards." The Oscar II carried to Vladivostock a cargo of cement, used in constructing the trans-Siberian railroad. Captain Sanderson says the construction of this road is being rapidly pushed, the Czar of Russia having given orders to finish it as quickly as possible. As soon as the line is finished, he says, the Russian Government intends extending it from Vladivostock south through Manchuria and Corea to an open port on the Yellow Sea.

DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Suicide of ex-Lieutenant Governor Sherwood of Minnesota.

Charles D. Sherwood, ex-lieutenant governor of Minnesota, has been found dead floating in the lake at the foot of Peck Court, Chicago. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide. Mr. Sherwood came to Chicago last March to have a surgical operation performed. He was under the care of Dr. Hall, of Grand Crossing. He left the Victoria Hotel, where he had been staying, and half an hour later his body was found in the water.

Twenty years ago Mr. Sherwood was one of the most prominent politicians in Minnesota. He came west from New Milford, Ct., his birthplace, in 1856, and settled at Rushford, Minn. He was a doctor by profession, but he abandoned that calling a few years later and took up the practice of law. As a lawyer, Mr. Sherwood was one of the most successful in Minnesota. Mr. Sherwood entered politics early in life, and his rise was instantaneous. After serving as a congressman from the Rushford district he was twice elected governor of Minnesota. As president of the State Senate he was said to be the ablest parliamentarian of his time.

Some ten or fifteen years ago Mr. Sherwood went to Tennessee, where a town was named for him. His widow and two children live there now. He was president of a lime quarry near Sherwood, and owned large tracts in that vicinity.

Mr. Sherwood became interested with General Alger, of Michigan, in land speculation several years ago, and together they at one time owned large holdings in Tennessee and Minnesota. It is said that Mr. Sherwood acted as counsel for General Alger for several years.

A coroner's jury gave a verdict of drowning, but whether Mr. Sherwood committed suicide or was drowned by accident the jury was unable to say.

The Mexican Central Railroad Company has decided to build a short line connecting the City of Mexico with Tampico. It will reduce the time between the two cities by ten hours.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The People's party held its State convention at Williamsport.

The final day of the centennial exercises brought the largest crowd to Williamsport in its history.

Factory Inspector Campbell appointed several deputies at Harrisburg.

Fully 100,000 people attended the celebration at Schenley Park, Pittsburg. Governor Hastings delivered the oration of the day.

Teachers at Mount Gretna adjourned.

Fourth of July was celebrated generally through the State.

The general appropriation bill, with some very important exceptions, was approved by General Hastings.

The one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the Massacre of Wyoming was observed at Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. James W. Deppen died at Wernersville.

Martin Rathgan was arrested at Shenandoah on a charge of stabbing his wife and sister-in-law.

There were barely 1000 men in line in the military and civic parade in the centennial celebration at Williamsport.

Governor Hastings commissioned Stanley Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre, additional Law Judge of Luzerne County, as President Judge, to succeed Judge Rice, who resigned to accept the President Juggeship of the new Superior court.

Before July 1 all the distilleries in the Pittsburg district will be shut down for from three to six months.

Governor Hastings approved, among others, the bills creating the office of County Comptroller in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants, and abolishing the office of the County Auditor in such counties.

Governor Hastings was hung in effigy from a pole at Hazleton for vetoing the Quay county bill.

Auditor General Mylin, at Harrisburg, announced the appointments for his office.

The fourth annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Methodist Protestant Church opened at Pittsburg.

The Governor vetoed nine bills, among them being a measure to charge the title of the Baker ballot law.

Argument was heard at Harrisburg in a suit of coal men against the Pennsylvania Railroad for rate discrimination.

Esther Gill eloped from Pittsburg with Oliver Higbee while acting as chaperone for her sister.

Harvey Mason was arrested in Pittsburg after causing two people's death by capsizing a boat.

John Hines, of Philadelphia, was killed by a train near Wawa and a companion Patrick Landy, was so injured that headied later in this city.

The new First Episcopal Church, of Huntingdon, was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by Bishop Fowler.

John Hildebrand was seriously slashed with a razor by Frank Casina, an Italian, at Lancaster.

William Patterson, of Shippensburg, who was imprisoned in the County Jail for larceny, escaped from that institution. He eluded a guard who had been detailed to watch him, and succeeded in scaling the jail wall. He is an old offender, and a number of years ago made a desperate effort to break jail. Sheriff Goodyear and a posse are now searching the country for him.

In an Italian brawl at Jessup, six miles north of Scranton, Mike Demarko was killed and his brother Nicholas so severely injured that he will die. John Corello and Passon Parotto were also seriously wounded, but will recover. The fight occurred in the house of Angelo Carziato, where the men had been drinking during the afternoon. A revolver, razor, clasp-knife and a stile to were the weapons used. After the battle Carzinto's house looked like a slaughter house. Angelo Carziato, Dominick Dernao and John Corello are under arrest for being implicated in the murder. Charles Woeder and Peter Parevo escaped.

Governor Hastings approved the bill authorizing the establishment of quarantine inspection by the Commonwealth and continuing the present State quarantine station until October 1.

The dedication of the Buford monument took place in the presence of a large gathering of civic and military organizations at Gettysburg.

The Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg filed an answer to suit brought by a French company alleging an infringement of patents, denying the allegation.

Two young men of Phoenixville, Hamilton Booth and William Lavan, were held up and robbed and thrown from a train at Aramingo Station, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, near Spring City, by three men. They were badly injured. A brakeman was also held up by the same men, who beat him into insensibility and then took his watch and money and leaped from the train and escaped.

EX-PRESIDENT PEIXOTO DEAD.

He Ruled Brazil During the Great Naval Rebellion.

Ex-President Peixoto, who had been in ill health for several months past, is dead.

Marshal Floriano Peixoto, ex-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, was the son of Lieut.-Col. Hancel Vierra de Araujo Peixoto. He was born on April 30, 1839, in the State of Alagoas. He was chiefly distinguished for the suppression of the revolution which broke out in Brazil in the summer of 1893. Soon after the return of Admiral de Mello and Admiral da Gama from the naval review at New York in 1893, the naval forces broke away from the rule of Peixoto and indirectly uniting with the insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, succeeded in organizing a rebellion formidable in its aspects. After a number of sharp contests in the harbor at Rio de Janeiro, President Peixoto and his associates in office and in the army practically succeeded in stamping out the revolt, though desultory fighting has been kept up on both sides ever since, though the death of Da Gama a few days ago will probably end the revolt.

Owing to the rejection of the land and income taxes assessment bill the Parliament of New South Wales will be dissolved.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mme. Bernhardt has been asked how it is that she wears so well. The answer that she gives is that she never thinks. She plays to her finger tips. Her life is active. Reflection she leaves to the dreamers. "It is thought that wears one out."

Fong Foo Fing, a San Francisco Chinaman, is to be sent to his mother country to organize and carry on a Salvation Army there, to evangelize the Orientals. Fong Foo Fing is very enthusiastic, and as efficient as any member of the army in that city.

John D. Rockefeller has the amiable eccentricity of giving bicycles to his friends. Last year he gave twenty-two wheels to his acquaintances, and this year has already presented sixteen to those of his friends who, in his opinion, need outdoor exercise.

Founder James A. Bradley, of Asbury Park, has abandoned politics and the pleasures of his famous ocean-front boardwalk for the bicycle. He says he is satisfied wheeling eases the mind and improves the health. The Senator, however, contradicts the statement that he is about to don knickerbockers, and says the story is made up from whole cloth.

Attorney General Harmon will spend most of the summer in Washington, studying the duties of his office. Judge Harmon at first intended to live at the Arlington, but his brother, who is special examiner in the Pension Office, ranking well, is living for the Summer on the outskirts of Washington, situated at a good elevation, so the Attorney General will remain there during the Summer.

Professor Hunicke, of Washington University, St. Louis, is about applying for a process by which, he claims, $10,000 worth of gold can be obtained from sea-water at a cost of $1, every ton of water yielding from two to 4 cents' worth of gold. He insists that no nation will hereafter suffer from a scarcity of gold; that gold will come from "the vasty deep" whenever called for though spirits refuse to come.

Senora Carmen Zayas Bazan Marti, the widow of Jose Marti, who arrived in New York from Havana on Sunday, is living quietly at No. 236 West Thirty-ninth street, and will remain in the city for several months. She said the other day that she had come to New York because there she is far from the distractions and painful associations which surrounded her in Havana. Her son, Jose, who is now in his 17th year, will pursue his studies in this country during his mother's residence and perhaps afterward.

SHOCKED A CONGREGATION.

Lightning Struck a Church and One Man Was Killed.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Cordova, Md., lightning struck the rear end of the Baptist Church, which was well filled, the lightning doing considerable damage and severely shocking the congregation.

The horse shed adjoining the church also received a heavy stroke, and Arevel Arendell, a young farmer, and two horses were instantly killed.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	4 70
High Grade Extra			4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¼		73¾
CORN—No. 2 White	51½		5 ¾
OATS—Southern & Penn.	32		35
RYE—No. 2	59		60
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	13 50		14 00
Wheat Blocks	6 25		6 50
Oat Blocks	8 00		8 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	11	@ $	12
City Cows	9½		10
Southern No. 2	8		8½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	2 25	@ $	2 50
ONIONS	1 50		2 00
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	8	@ $	7¾
Clear ribsides	8		8¾
Hams	11¾		11½
Mess Pork, per bar			14 00
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8
BUTTER.			
UTTER—Fine Crmy	18	@ $	19
Under fine	17		18
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	8¼	@ $	8½
N. Y. flats	8½		8¾
Skim Cheese	4		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	11	@ $	12
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	15	@ $	16
Ducks, per lb	12		14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	3 50	@ $	3 40
Good to Fair	2 00		3 00
SHEEP	1 50		2 75
Hogs	4 75		5 10
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75		76¾
RYE—Western	68		70
CORN—No. 2	52¼		53¼
OATS—No. 3	33		30¾
BUTTER—State	12		18
EGGS—State	13		13¼
CHEESE—State	6		8

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74		74¼
CORN—No. 3	52		52¼
OATS—N. 2	32¾		33¾
BUTTER—State	18		19
EGGS—Penns. ft	12¼		13

WHEN THE TIDE IS COMING IN.

Somehow, love, our boat sails lighter,
Smoother, faster on the bay—
Somehow, love, the sun shines brighter,
Softer, warmer thro' the spray—
Somehow, love, the sky is clearer,
God and man seem nearer kin—
Somehow, even you are dearer
When the tide is coming in!

"'Tis the spring of life, unending
At the source of motion, dear!"
"'Tis the stream of hope ascending
From the depths of ocean, dear!"
"'Tis the heart of nature beating,
When the throbs of life begin!"
"Earth and heaven gladly meeting,
When the tide is coming in!"

Somehow, love, your eyes are brighter,
Softer, warmer thro' the spray,
And your laughter ripples lighter
O'er the whitecaps on the bay,
In our path no tinge of sadness,
In our wake no shade of sin,
For our hearts are filled with gladness
When the tide is coming in!

—Minneapolis Journal

THE BLIND WITNESS.

"Yes; I have been in many remarkable criminal trials. Probably the most remarkable was the Gorton murder case. The murder itself was, so far as motive and the mode in which it was perpetrated are concerned, of a character common enough, unhappily, in our criminal courts—a young girl shot by her rejected lover, mad with jealousy. But what gave to this particular case its exceptional character was the agency by which the murderer was brought to justice in a very curious and most unexpected manner."

We were in the chambers of my friend Mr. Grimshaw, Q. C.—the eminent criminal lawyer—in the Temple; and over a cigar, after luncheon, my host was giving me some reminiscences of his long and brilliant career at the bar.

"Gorton is a small village, about twenty miles from Barchester, the well known manufacturing town in the Midlands," continued Mr. Grimshaw. "One September evening, some fifteen years ago, the normal peace and quietude of the place was disturbed by the news that the dead body of a young lady had been found in Burton Grove, a short distance outside the village, under circumstances which left no doubt that she had been murdered. The police of the village had received information of the crime from a blind man—one of those wandering musicians who perambulate the country from village to village, led by a dog.

"His story was that he had walked from St. Olaves—a village about seven miles from Gorton—that afternoon, and as the evening was sultry, he decided to save the 6d. he would be charged for a night's lodging in Gorton by sleeping in Burton Grove. The grove is a thick plantation of trees and shrubs, midway between the mile of road which connects the railway station with the village, and as it lay at an angle of the road, a footpath through it afforded a short cut from one point to the other.

"The blind man further stated that, as he lay under the shelter of a bush, a few yards from the footpath, with his dog close beside him, tired after his tramp, and composing himself to sleep, he heard footsteps coming along the pathway, apparently going toward the village, and the voices of a man and woman, as if they were having an angry altercation. A few minutes after the parties passed where he lay concealed from view, he heard a shot, then a woman's shrill, agonizing scream, followed by another shot. He scrambled to his feet, terror stricken, his dog barking, and shouted, 'What is that?' No answer was given to his outcry, but he heard the trampling of the undergrowth, as if someone was rushing wildly from the spot. The blind man immediately proceeded to Gorton, and gave information of what he had heard to the police, who, when they arrived at the grove, found the body of a young lady named Emily Dicey, with two bullet wounds in her head and close at hand a discharged revolver.

"Miss Dicey was the only child of a shopkeeper of considerable business at Barchester. It appeared that a very ardent attachment existed between her and a young man named Griffiths Turner, a clerk in her father's employment; that her parents were opposed to a marriage, that they had done everything to try to break off the match, but were unsuccessful, and that finally they dispensed with the services of Turner and sent their daughter to her aunt at Gorton.

"On the body of the unfortunate young lady was found a brief note from Turner, written in Barchester, which stated that on the evening of the 6th of September (the evening of the murder) he would run down to Gorton to see her. 'Perhaps,' he added, mysteriously, 'it will be the last time we shall see each other.'

"He paid his promised visit to Gorton that evening, and, indeed, had been seen by two or three of the villagers with Miss Dicey in the Grove. A warrant was issued for Turner's arrest, but when the police went to his lodgings at Barchester next morning to take him into custody it was found that he had left for Liverpool en route for Canada. This, of course, increased the suspicion. A telegram to the authorities at Liverpool secured his apprehension that evening on board one of the outward bound transatlantic steamships. He was brought back to Barchester, and after the usual magisterial investigation was held for trial at the ensuing winter assizes.

"I was retained for the defense. The evidence against him, though altogether circumstantial, was very strong.

"The ticket collector at Gorton railway station swore that Turner returned to Barchester by the 9.30 train from Gorton—half an hour after the time of the murder; while the girl's father stated that his daughter had promised that, although she was unalterably attached to Turner, she would not marry him without her parent's blessing.

"In this latter development of the case was to be found, in the view of the Crown, the motive of the murder. Turner had convinced himself that the parents would never consent to a union between him—a penniless young man and with no prospect of bettering his worldly condition—and their daughter; and that conclusion prompted him to commit the crime.

"The defense was that Turner, finding the parents of Miss Dicey were utterly opposed to the marriage, and that the young lady would not marry him without the consent of her parents, had decided to go out to some relatives in Canada, determined to make his fortune in a few years, then return to England, and win the consent of the girl's parents to their union.

"On the eve of his departure for the new world he went down to Gorton to bid Miss Dicy goodby, and, after two hours in her company he returned from Gorton by the 8.30 train to Barchester, and at 6 o'clock the next morning left the latter town for Liverpool en route to Canada.

"You will notice that on the most important point, as to the train by which he returned from Gorton, there was an absolute contradiction of his statement that he traveled by the 8.30 train in the evidence of the ticket collector, who was positive that the 9.30 was the train. It happened that both trains ran from Gorton to Barchester without stopping at any of the intermediate stations, and that the tickets were consequently collected at Gorton. The prisoner stated he had taken a third class return ticket from Barchester to Gorton. I, therefore, inquired whether the return half of the ticket had been collected on the 8.30 train or the 9.30 train; but here, again, was discomfiture, for the halves of several return tickets issued that day between Barchester and Gorton had been collected on both trains, and Turner's could not be identified.

"The revolver from which the shots were fired did not help the prisoner in any way. It had been bought some months previously at an establishment in Barchester, but the shopman could not identify the purchaser. Was it possible that Miss Dicey had any other suitors for her hand, and did her parents urge any particular person on her acceptance? Of this I could learn nothing.

"These inquiries were made by me while I was making myself acquainted with the facts of the case before the assizes. The entire case against the prisoner had been laid by the Crown before the magistrates at the preliminary investigation. The same witnesses were examined at the trial before Baron Graham; and they repeated substantially the depositions they made in the court below. My cross examination of the witnesses failed to make any material point in favor of the prisoner. All I could do was to keep well before the jury the defense of the prisoner, weak as it appeared to be.

"The last witness for the Crown, and, therefore, the last witness in the case, was the blind man. His evidence was followed with intense interest by the crowded court. He was asked by the counsel for the prosecution whether he had caught any of the words of the man and woman who passed along the footpath in the Grove close to where he lay just before the shots were fired, and when he said 'Yes,' every ear in court was strained to catch his evidence of the conversation.

"'What was said between the parties?' asked my learned friend.

"'As they passed me,' replied the blind witness, 'I heard the man say: "But your father objects to the marriage," and the lady said: "Yes, and I do not mean to marry without his consent."'

"'They continued to walk on, and a few moments after I heard the man, in a loud, angry voice, say: "No one else will have you." Then there was a shot, and the lady screamed; then another shot. My dog began to bark, and I cried out in terror: "What is that?" The man then rushed away; I could hear the crunching of the brambles and undergrowth as he fled.'

"I rose to cross-examine the old man with some trepidation," continued Mr. Grimshaw. "Before doing so I asked my solicitor, in a whisper, what was the quality or timber of the prisoner's voice; and he replied that it was rather sharp or acute in tone. I had but one question of importance to put to the witness. I trembled to put it for the answer might not, on the one hand, do the prisoner any service, while, on the other hand, it might seal his fate.

"Having asked a few questions on rather unimportant points, I put to him the fateful question of which I spoke, determined, of course, should the answer prove unsatisfactory, to drop that line of cross-examination at once.

"'What sort of voice was the voice of the man in the grove that evening?' I asked with all the unconcern which I could assume.

"But the Judge and my learned brother on the other side, and the jury—and more especially the foreman of the jury—grasped at once the importance of the question. I saw that fact visible; the strained look of attention on all their faces as they breathlessly awaited the answer. The die was cast. However the answer might be favorable or unfavorable to the prisoner at the bar—I saw I was bound, and would be obliged to pursue the matter to the end. I had the occupants of the jury box particularly under my gaze. I watched, as every counsel does, the effect of each statement on the jury, so far as that effect manifests itself on their faces. I noticed that the foreman of the jury—a rather young man, with a self-absorbed manner—listened for the answer of the blind witness to my question with the most intense and painful anxiety. The reply of the witness followed quickly on my question.

"'It was a deep voice,' said the blind witness.

"How my heart jumped at the answer! Here was the first important point for the defense!

"'Would you recognize that voice again?' I asked. The witness said 'Yes,' and every one believed him, for the extraordinary keenness of hearing in the blind is a well known fact. I began to entertain some hope for the prisoner.

"'My lord,' I said, turning to the Judge, 'I should like the prisoner to speak a few words. I am sure you recognize how essential it is for the purpose of my cross-examination.'

"'Certainly, certainly,' said the Judge. 'Prisoner at the bar, be pleased to address a few words to me.'

"'My lord,' exclaimed the prisoner, in tones of the deepest feeling, 'before God I protest that I am innocent of this crime.'

"The voice of the prisoner was, in its intense earnestness, shrill and piercing. It certainly was not a deep voice.

"'Well,' said I, resuming my cross-examination of the blind witness, 'is that like the man's voice you heard in the grove before the shots were fired?'

"'No, said the witness, 'not a bit like it.'

"'You are sure of that?' I asked.

"'I could not be surer of anything,' he again replied.

"I scrutinized the foreman of the jury again. He seemed to be laboring under the greatest agitation. When the judge had reviewed the evidence the jury retired; and after an hour's absence returned into court. At last the foreman handed the issue paper to the Clerk of the Crown.

"'Gentlemen of the jury, you agree to your verdict?' asked the Clerk of the Crown.

"'Yes,' responded the foreman in a deep voice.

"The blind witness, who sat in the well of the court, just below me, now started up, laboring under the most intense excitement, and fixing his sightless eyes on the jury box, listened intently for the declaration of the verdict.

"'You say the prisoner is guilty?' continued the Clerk of the Crown.

"'Yes, my lord, guilty,' responded the foreman, in his deepest and most solemn tones, and with a remarkable emphasis on the word 'guilty.'

"But it was not for the verdict that the blind witness had been listening. It was the voice of the foreman of the jury, which stirred him to the soul, and when it fell a second time on his ears, he loudly exclaimed:

"'My lord, that's the voice I heard in Burton Grove just before the murder. That's the man,' and, extending his right hand, he pointed in the direction of the foreman of the jury.

"You can imagine the profound excitement which this sudden and most unexpected scene created among the crowded and overwrought occupants of the court. It was the most thrilling moment of my experience as an advocate.

"All eyes were turned on the foreman of the jury. His face was livid; he nervously clutched the desk in front of him, and, as if physically unable to remain standing, dropped heavily into his seat.

"The prisoner, in reply to the Clerk of the Crown, protested that he was innocent, while the Judge, in another moment, put on the black cap and sentenced him to death.

"Turner was immediately removed from the dock. Baron Graham, with characteristic imperturbableness, declared the court adjourned. The foreman of the jury—pallid and broken—groped his way rather than walked out of the building, avoided by everyone with instinctive apprehension."

"But what was the end of the drama?" I asked Grimshaw. "Was Turner hanged?"

"No; he was not hanged," replied Grimshaw. "The attention of the entire country was aroused in the case, and immediately a demand arose for a fresh investigation. It turned out that the foreman of the jury was James Clarke, another Barchester shopkeeper, and one of the rejected suitors of Miss Dicey. The Crown's theory with regard to Turner was actually true of Clarke. The continued attachment of the lady to Turner convinced Clarke that Miss Dicey would not be his, and, filled with mad jealousy, he decided to kill her. On the day of the murder he went on a fishing expedition to Gorleston, which is reached by a different railway line. He then walked from Gorleston to Gorton by an unfrequented road, and concealed himself in Burton Grove in the hope of meeting Miss Dicey. Unhappily, he did succeed in meeting her, as she was returning to Gorton through the grove, after having parted with Turner. Then he waited beside the railway line, at some distance from the station, until the train—the 8:80—conveying her lover sped past her and vanished in the distance. What occurred in the grove you already know. After the murder Clarke made his way back to Gorleston, and thence returned to Barchester the same evening. I may tell you that this is his own confession."

"But what has become of poor Turner?" I asked.

"Turner," said Grimshaw, "received her Majesty's gracious pardon—for a crime he never committed. He went out to Canada, and I believe succeeded in making a considerable fortune. He acted very generously toward the blind witness, and I am told that he frequently sends money to relieve the necessities of the old man, whose evidence was the means of saving his life."

GREW CRIMSON POTATOES.

Ghastly Crop Raised on the Site of a Haunted House.

In a tangled growth of underbrush, dark and uncanny, a fit place for evil genii, half a mile from Petersburg, Ky., stood until a year ago an old frame house, deserted for half a century, known as the "Davis House." It was built and furnished for a bride by Capt. Sam Davis, reputed to have been a relative of Jefferson Davis.

Capt. Davis lived in Aurora, Ind., where he wooed and won the most beautiful girl in all that section. During the engagement he built this house on the Kentucky side of the river, bringing the furniture down by boat from Cincinnati. The couple were married and removed to the new home. The next day a caller found their bodies covered with stabs and bruises, the husband lying on the floor in the hall down stairs, his bride in the nuptial chamber. By whose hand they were slain has never been known.

Since that day no one had dared to live in the house, for when night fell the screams of a woman were heard, then the falling down stairs of a body, upon which were plainly seen gaping knife wounds from which the life blood spurted. An assassin, with countenance livid with rage, held a gleaming blade as he sought in flight safety from detection.

A man named Lumsford, noted for his courage, once moved into the house, but left it the next day. Several years ago a party of young men from North Bend, Ind., came down the river upon a pleasure trip, and being overtaken by a storm at night they tied their skiffs to the willows and took shelter in the haunted house knowing nothing of its reputation. At midnight the tragic scene was enacted before their eyes and they fled in terror, one of their number being driven insane, dying a few years later a raving maniac.

The place is now owned by Joe McWethy, and a few years ago, hoping to derive some profit from it, he tore down the house and planted potatoes where it had stood. The plants came up, crimson in color, and instead of relieving the place of its awful reputation increased the horror with which it is regarded by those who know its story.

The Human Hand.

If one examines the hands of a large number of persons with nervous endowment he will find curious defects in the length and relative proportions of the fingers. The length of the fingers is determined by that of the middle one. If the index and medius are closed upon the palm, the ring and little finger being left extended, the middle finger will reach close to the place, where the so-called life line runs down, between the ball of the thumb and that of the little finger. It will touch the palm just below the highest part of the ball of the thumb. The middle finger is taken as the standard of length by which to gauge that of the others. In a normal hand the forefinger reaches just to the root of the nail of the middle finger; the ring finger is longer, and should reach nearly to the middle of the medius, while the little finger should reach to the last joint of the third finger. Now, in inebriates, epileptics, neurotics, and the degenerate generally, these proportions are often not observed. The most defect is shortness, especially of the third and little fingers, though sometimes these fingers are unnaturally slender, or the little finger is slightly bent. The most common abnormality of the thumb is excessive shortness, with a defective mobility. These peculiarities, well accentuated, form what we may call the "decadent hand." Such hands may be well formed to the ordinary eye, and may be attached to slender and graceful limbs. But this kind of beautiful hand and arm is quite as often among the children of alcoholics and among those highly cultivated families which have become degenerate by vices and vicious crossing.

Japan's First Modern Warship.

A contemporary notes that the first armed ship of modern design owned by the Japanese was an old American vessel, and Japan's first Admiral was an American officer. The ship was the ram Stonewall, which the United States captured from the Confederates in 1865 at Havana, and which was sold to Japan in 1868, being taken to Yokohama via the Straits of Magellan by Captain George Brown, of the United States Navy.

The first Japanese Admiral was Walter Grinnell, appointed soon after that at a salary of $14,000 per year for three years, while he was an ensign in the United States Navy stationed at Hiogo.

To this we may add that the old ram lay for many years in Yokosuka harbor in a dismantled and greatly dilapidated state, till at length, about the year 1889, she was taken up to Yokohama, beached on the flats off the fort at Kanagwa and there broken up.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THERE are at present 850 electric railways in the United States, operating over 9,000 miles of track, and 23,000 cars, representing a capital investment of over $400,000,000.

SHANGHAI, China, papers report a ghastly incident at a recent execution. Just at the moment of the execution the victim's hands nervously grasped the garment of the executioner and held on after decapitation. Before the grip could be loosened the executioner died of fright.

THREE-WHEELED vehicles are the rage. The latest carriage invention is a three-wheel affair. The newest cycle has the same number of wheels. Each seats two persons and threatens to unseat the reason of a lot of people who already have too many wheels.

IF a man is a pessimist he is sure to grumble continually at the weather. The optimist, on the other hand, always sees the bright side of the subject. If it rains with him it is "good weather for ducks," and if it's so sultry he can't sleep nights, he consoles himself with the thought that at any rate it's "good corn weather."

THE war department has just granted a medal of honor to Alonzo H. Pickle, sergeant of Company B, First Battalion, Minnesota Infantry, for saving the life of an officer who fell desperately wounded between the lines in a battle of the late war. Mr. Pickle ought to be thankful that he lived long enough to give the government sufficient time to find out that he had done a heroic deed.

THE Belgians are careful of their historic souvenirs. In the front of a house situated in the Faubourg de Shaerbuch, in Brussels, there is to be seen, half buried in the plaster, a cannon ball which was fired from a Dutch cannon at the period of the revolution of 1830, and has ever since been permitted to remain. Recently it was determined to restore and refront the house, and it was decided to make the repairs without disturbing the canon ball.

AT the recent Sloane-Burden wedding, two of the richest families in America were united—the Vanderbilts and the Burdens. The guests represented $800,000,000. Quite $1,000,000 was spent in wedding arrangements. The bride's trousseau cost $40,000; the wedding presents were valued at $700,00; 180 carriages were placed at the service of the guests, and the largest hotel in Lennox, Mass., was chartered for their use.

IN 1894 the railways killed 7,823 of their employees, or 904 less than in 1893, and injured 28,422, or 8,307 less than in 1893. The passengers killed numbered 324, an increase of 25, and the injured numbered 3,064, a decrease of 195. This commendable saving in lives and limbs of railway employees is ascribed by the Interstate Commission in part to the decreased number employed and in part to the increased use of automatic appliances that have rendered railway employment much less dangerous.

AMONG 178 babies exhibited at the recent New York baby show, 14 bore the name of Dorothy. Next in favor came Marjorie, Helen, Katherine and Marie. It would appear, then, that Dorothy is the fashionable name just now, at least in Gotham. This matter of baby-naming should be carefully considered. Supposing Miss Trilby Trotter in the year 1930 is sensitive about her age. She will have hard work convincing the wise ones that she was not born during the Trilby craze of 1895.

THE current number of Harper's Weekly contains a particularly interesting article by Mr. Edward Atkinson on "The Cost of Our Government," in which he analyzes the figures of revenue and expenses for the last fifteen years, and shows the average cost of different branches of the public service and the expense for pensions and clearing off war debt. In 1880 the revenue per head was $6.825 and the expense $5.298. In 1883 the revenue was $7.587 and the expense $4.916. In 1890 the same items were respectively $6.577 and $4.749, and in 1894 $4.455 and $5.346.

IF you want to know the character of your friends, just study their thumbs. The conditions are simplicity itself. The weak man's thumb is weak and pendent; the strong man's thumb is strong and erect. The parallelism is so marked that you can tell from a glance at a man's thumbs whether he is an aimless thinker or a man who carries his ideas or somebody else's into action. Men should mark well the thumbs of the women of their choice. If a girl's thumb, be it ever so prettily rosy, has a tendency to stand at right angles to the hand—well, the gray mare will need a bit, that's all, while if it lies flat or droops a little you can count on marital submission to the master mind, and that's the sort of domestic paradise all you sons of Adam are looking for, isn't it? With the waning of the powers of frame and brain comes the depression of the thumb, and whether in senility or idiocy the thumb is always turned in. And then, when you turn your face to the wall and know no more summer's heat nor winter's cold, those that stand about you and say: "Well, poor old chap, he's gone at last," will find that you have tucked your thumbs away in the shelter of your hands, just as you had them when you were a little baby.

THE business men of Boston have been giving attention of late to the conditions which surround the foreign and domestic commerce of that port. There has been some talk in the newspapers of Boston's "decaying commerce," and it was perhaps the sting of this unwelcome phrase which led the Chamber of Commerce to consult concerning possible means of improving the harbor, and induced the Boston Advertiser to make a careful comparison of the city's foreign shipping with the marine traffic carried on from other principal ports. The Advertiser claims that Boston's commerce is not decreasing, but is, on the other hand, showing an annual rate of increase more creditable than can be claimed by New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or San Francisco. Reviewing the facts collected and giving comparative results, the Advertiser says: "Boston, which had an annual commerce of $80,000,000 in 1875, shows $110,000,000 for the first ten months of the last fiscal year, and $113,000,000 for the corresponding period for the present fiscal year, or 50 per cent. more than the annual total of twenty years ago. Even New York, the only other port to show any increase of commerce since 1894, can show but 10 per cent. increase over its 1875 totals. On the other hand, Baltimore can can show but 35 per cent., Philadelphia 30 per cent., New Orleans a decrease of 12 per cent., and San Francisco an increase of about 6 per cent., as compared with the annual totals for 1875, and if an earlier date were taken, the showing would be still more creditable to Boston."

There does not seem to be a scientist living to-day who can tell why the hair precedes the beard and mustache in grayness or whiteness, or vice versa. In the case of persons of blonde or demi-blonde complexion, who have hair and beard of light brown or sandy hue, the process of growing gray seems to proceed pari passu, but with the brunettes it is an even chance whether the hair or the beard and mustache first show the signs of advancing years. There must be some scientific reason for three or four things which we cannot have failed to notice. What causes baldness? Why does the hair turn gray or white sooner in one place than another? Why does one man's head turn silver white, while another's remains only grizzled? Why are there so many more bald-headed men than women? Why, of two brothers, should one be equipped with a full, strong, permanent head of hair, and the other become bald almost before reaching years of manhood? These questions may not be vital to the human family, but they are certainly of interest, and they should be capable of scientific answer and solution. A head of hair is a crown of glory, whether to man or woman, and there ought to be formulated definite scientific rules under which the hair may be preserved in its natural state. To make hair grow on a bald head is deemed practically impossible, but to preserve the hair in a healthy scalp or on healthy cheeks or chin and to make it retain the most of its natural color should not be impossible. We have specialists in every other department, why not encourage the education and development of specialists in the department of crinosity? There should at least be money in the business of hair preservation.

A Clever Swindling Scheme

It's not an entirely new buncoing artifice among the thieving gentry, but the manner in which a wealthy woman customer of a New York dry goods store was swindled, is entirely new to the dry goods trade. The customer mentioned went to the store and purchased a bill of goods.

"Send it to my address," she ordered, "and my servant will pay the bill. I have left money with her."

No one at the time observed a genteel looking young man standing close by who had purchased a pair of thirty-seven cent vases and had them under his arm. He, however, had listened to the woman customer's order.

An hour later he rang the bell of the wealthy woman's residence and gave the vases to the servant with an order to collect $7.37. The servant paid, and the man went away.

Soon after the mistress returned and found the thirty-seven cent vases and the receipt for $7.37. Now the customer is mad, the dry goods firm is studying up the new scheme in fraud, and the police are looking for the slick young man who made $7 from a thirty-seven cent investment.

Fireworks Cheap This Year.

Herbert Wycherley, of Parkville, N. Y., a manufacturer of fireworks, said to a reporter: "Fireworks generally are about one-half this year that they were last year. Even the firecrackers, the cheapest, most obnoxious and least profitable of all forms of pyrotechnics, only bring fifty cents a box this year against $1 a box last year. You asked about novelties, though. Well, there are very few novelties, strictly speaking. There are two, however, that are new in effect, though both of them are old enough in form. We have a pinwheel in stock that is made up to look precisely like an old-fashioned Catharine-wheel, as they call it in England; but it is made with magnesium, so that it is almost too brilliant to look at while it is burning. Then we have small torches made up in a similar way, that give out a light so fierce as to dazzle the eye. Aside from these, I don't believe there is anything new."

Fireworks of all kinds are so cheap this year that, if the small boy's money holds out, there will be nearly twice as much disturbance around town on the glorious Fourth as there was last year.

Heroes of To-Day.

The Stanhope gold medal, annually awarded by the Royal Humane society of Great Britain to the bravest deed in saving life, was this year given to William Mugford, of Torquay, who saved two comrades from drowning for several hours by holding them up seven hours, when all were overtaken in a sewer by a sudden flood from rain outside.

Louie Alter, 10 years old, of Frankfort, Ind., went the other day to the help of her younger sister against a big vicious dog, and, after a hard fight, beat the brute off with a piece of board.

A small boy in Lowell, Mass., whose fingers were blown off by some dynamite he was playing with—queer plaything!—mourned because the ball club in which he was shortstop was to play a match game next day, and he "felt rotten to be out of it."

John Fox is totally blind, but he goes about a number of Michigan towns repairing sewing machines for a living, and has no notion of becoming a public charge.

Population of Great Britain.

The population of Great Britain in 1894, according to the returns of the registrar general, was 38,776,154, England and Wales having 30,060,763, Scotland, 4,124,691, and Ireland, 4,590,700. The birth rate for the year, in England and Wales, was 29.6 per 1,000, 2 per 1,000 less than the mean for the previous ten years, and declared to be the smallest on record. The death rate, 16.6 per 1,000, was also the lowest on record, being 1.5 per 1,000 less than the previous lowest rate, that for 1888, and 2.6 lower than the ten year average.

Monkey Roosting Places.

Copper wires are used for Mexican telegraph lines so that they will hold the weight of the birds and monkeys which crowd them at night.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 11.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Talk about the "old times," sweet their songs and words;
But listen to the singing of the present mocking birds!
Talk about the "old times," they was sweet to see;
But this new world, an' these new times air good enough for me!—Atlanta Constitution.

"Old time" stores U can C anywhere, this town is full of 'em and U can find 'em at every X road, but if U want to C a "new times" store, new in all its appointments and up to date in every particular, call at The New Racket, and if U say U are disappointed, its our treat.

Botany, Dress Goods, "Gold Medal" Black, Vantine Silk specialties, Goddard Linings—Department, Maud E. Spigelmeyer.

White Goods, Dimities, Lawns, Percales, Ginghams, prints—Sarah Bayard.

Notions, Novelties, Kid and "Kayser Gloves, Corsets etc.—Tillie Wilson.

Muslins, Draperies, Flannels, etc.—Homer Barnes.

Shoes, Underwear, Mens Furnishings—Harry Showers.

Housekeepers Department, five and ten cent goods, Tin, Agate and Glassware, Oil Cloths, Window Shades—Lee Larimer.

And the half has not been told.
In the field,
G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE FARMERS.....

Feel happier since the abundance of rain, prospects for crops are brighter, with advanced prices for their products, they will once more take fresh courage, gather in their bountiful harvests, forge ahead, eat and sleep better than they have for the past two years.

HOW ABOUT THE MERCHANT ?

If the farmers fare well, the merchant will soon feel the effects; the farmer is the merchant's mainstay. Our aim is and has been to receive your patronage. Give us a trial, we will treat you fair and honest.
Prices the lowest, goods marked in plain figures, one price to every person. When in town the next time stop in.

W. T. MEYER,
Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

B. Y. P. U. AT BALTIMORE, MD,

One Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania R. R.

The Fifth International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held at Baltimore, Md., July 18 to 21, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, July 16 and 17, excursion tickets to Baltimore at a single fare for the round trip, good to return until August 5 inclusive.

Badly Scalded.

The two-year old son of Ed. Foreman, who lives with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luse, at the station, was badly scalded on the 27th ult, by upsetting a dish of boiling water over himself. The skin peeled off where the hot water struck him, and for several days he was in a precarious condition. He is now on a fair way to recovery.

After-Harvest Term.

The after-harvest term of select school will open at Spring Mills, on Monday, July 22nd, the term to continue six weeks. Prof. D. M. Wolf will be in charge, assisted by Prof. W. F. Zeigler. Prof. Wolf recently closed a most successful term, and the coming term promises to be equally as successful.

Rapidly Improving.

Mrs. Lucy Henney, who had a fifteen pound tumor removed in a Philadelphia hospital about three weeks ago, is rapidly regaining her health. She is now able to walk about her room, and about August 1 expects to be discharged from the hospital and return home.

Death of Philip Royer.

Mr. Philip Royer, a well known resident of this county, died Monday morning at his home near Clintondale, from a complication of diseases, aged 69 years.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

GOING AHEAD WITH THE BUILDING.

Work Progressing Rapidly on the New Reformed Church.

For the last ten or twelve days a number of the members of the congregation have been at work digging the foundation for the new Reformed church, down town at the edge of the woods.

Robert Cole, of the firm of Robert Cole & Co., of Bellefonte, whose design has been accepted by the congregation, was over and started the men at work, and it is being pushed right along. The location is very rocky, and much heavy work must be done. Blasting with dynamite must be resorted to to loosen the rocks. The loose ground has been used to terrace the lot, which will greatly add to the beauty of the new structure. The masons will be started to work on the walls as soon as possible.

The old church on Church street, which has done service for so many years, will be razed to the ground next week. Next Sunday Rev. Eisenberg will hold the last service in the building. Several members of the congregation, who have been worshipers there since its erection, will see the old building torn down with a pang of regret. As much of the timber as possible will be used on the new building.

The congregation has rented the Evangelical church in this place for holding their services until the new building is ready for occupancy. A letting will be held this week when bids will be considered from contractors.

The Trienniel Assessment.

The commissioners are through with their tour of the county holding appeals from the trienniel assessment. The kicking against the assessment was general in every district, and they had to listen to many a tale of woe over the depreciation of real estate and in some instances were roundly berated by irate individuals who thought they were rated too high. It is remarkable how land does drop in value just about this time every three years. Some apparently were anxious to sell their land at the assessed valuation, but then a purchaser was not in sight. It was an unpleasant duty for the officials to sit in judgment during the appeals and they are heartily glad their work is over.

Died at Mifflintown.

On Thursday, June 27th, Mrs. Rebecca Kelley, wife of Anthony Sandoe, died at Mifflintown, Pa., in the 71st year of her age. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom, with her husband survive her. Of the sons, W. A. Sandoe, our merchant tailor, is one. Her illness was long and lingering, and baffled medical skill. An autopsy was held when it was discovered that she had cancer of the stomach and bowels. She was buried on the following Sunday, her four sons acting as pall bearers.

Dont Do It, Boys.

Older boys should not make sport of a younger one in a manner to call forth from the latter the most horrible oaths and then laugh over each utterance of profanity. This is encouraging an already too fast-growing sinful vice into which smaller boys are led, thinking it sounds big if they utter shocking oaths. We are led to these remarks by an occurrence of this kind a few evenings ago—and it is not a rare thing. It is most vicious and debasing.

Feels 24 Inches Taller.

Sam McClintick having been out fishing two times last week found a few dozen trout careless enough to let him hook them, and now he feels just two feet taller, and claims a right to enter the ranks of the rest of us big trout fishermen. All right, Samuel, step into the ranks, you won't be black-balled—any fellow who can catch trout is not to be sneezed at.

Joke on Snyder County Teachers.

At the election of school teachers, for Selinsgrove, a few days ago, all the places were filled except the assistant principalship. The board is deadlocked on this matter. The more intelligent public are disgusted at the fact that the Board of Directors elected two teachers to the most responsible positions who misspelled twenty-six and sixteen words respectively out of thirty-five common words assigned them.

A Handle Factory.

The large new building at the station which enterprising Wm. Colyer proposes to erect, will we are informed, be devoted entirely to a handle factory. The valley abounds in wood necessary to supply the factory, and it will prove an important industry for the town, employing a number of men.

Bucktail Reunion.

The reunion of the famous Bucktail regiment survivors, will be held in Lock Haven September 4th and 5th, next.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

CAUGHT THE WRONG BIRD.

Shot two Toes Instead of a Hawk He Was Waiting for.

On last Sunday afternoon, Will Shafer, living near H. D. Rossman's, about 4 miles east of here, met with a painful shooting accident which puts him minus the two toes nearest the big toe of his right foot. Mr. Shafer with gun was on the watch for a chicken-hawk which had been playing thief among his hens. Thoughtlessly he rested his gun, muzzle down, on his foot, with, he says, trigger half-cocked. From some to him unknown cause, the gun went off, and with it went one-half the first toe and the entire second toe. Harvey Rossman living near-by, at once took Mr. Shafer to Dr. VanValzah, at Spring Mills, who found it necessary to amputate what was left of the one toe and dressed the foot. Shafer suffered considerable pain in the evening from his injuries, but prospects for healing all right are good, and he can now count eight toes only where once there were ten.

The 4th in the Mountains.

The only celebration of the glorious 4th in this valley that we know of was at Shreckengast's in one of the gaps on south side of Gregg, where all the mountain folks were free to attend and give ear to the screams of the big American eagle and give vent to patriotic feeling as to each one seemed fit. The girl and her boy were there, pop and mom and the little ones went; there were ginger-cakes and small-beer and mint-sticks, and the like, amid shades of the forest and the incomparable beauties of the blooming rhododendrons—decorations by the inimitable hand of nature. It wound up by a dance in the evening. What a day it must have been for the mountain denizens! They tell us hops are frequent in at Shreckengast's where a permanent platform has been erected for the purpose.

Base Ball Melange.

The Centre Hall ball team have several games on hand to be played in the next few weeks. Next Saturday they go to Jacksonville, below Bellefonte, to try their luck. The following Saturday the grounds have been engaged by the Rebersburg and Boalsburg ball teams who will cross bats at this place in the forenoon. In the afternoon the Centre Hall team expect to have a try at Rebersburg, provided the larter withstands the slaughter in the morning. It will be an exciting day for the town, and will have ball on the brain for several days previous and after the game.

Decent Burial for a Soldier.

By a decision of the supreme court handed down recently, when a veteran who is very poor dies, his family may bury him and the county shall stand the expenses up to $50. The custom has been in some counties to bury such unfortunates by contract, let to the lowest bidder, the same as in cases of ordinary paupers. The supreme court says that the law intended that old soldiers should have a decent burial, and that the county should pay a moderate expense.

Huckle Berries Galore.

It is claimed that 800 bushels of huckle berries have been picked in the mountain on the south side of Georges Valley. This may be stretched, but it is true nevertheless that the berries have been plenty in there, and the season not over yet. They are the low-blue huckle berries; next come the medium height stocks, which are also full, and will ripen within ten days; then come the high ones which ripen still later.

Badly Cut.

Several days ago Will Martz, tenant on ex-Sheriff Spangler's farm near Tusseyville, was cutting at a stick of wood with an axe, when he accidentally cut himself in the right arm, severing an artery. He lost a great amount of blood before the flow was stopped, and the attending physician, Dr. McGeehon put five stitches in the gash.

A Cosmopoliton Business.

Wm. W. Boob, our manufacturer and jobber of vehicle wheels, does not confine his business entirely to the United States, but has repeatedly filled orders for Germany, Norway, the Island of Java, and the West Indies. He is seriously considering making extensive additions to his plant, and an equipment of much machinery.

Making Big Hauls.

Parties from Centre Hall have made large hauls lately of eels, catfish and suckers from Sinking Creek, in the old Stone mill dam, across the valley. Sheriff Condo and a party from Bellefonte, made a large catch last week and went home well loaded.

—A tremendous drive in all lines of gent's furnishing goods and clothing is being made at Lewin's, Bellefonte. Their reputation is long established and the prices way below the lowest.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

HOW THE FOURTH WAS SPENT.

Great Big Hunks of Silence Hung Over the Town.

The Fourth was a very quiet affair in Centre Hall. No effort was made to have any sort of attraction for the day, and those who could went to other places, the bulk taking in the picnic at Hecla, some to Williamsport, and a few who cared not and could not, stayed at home. The town was almost deserted, and had not the small boy kept up an occasional burning of powder, one was inclined to think it was Sunday and gone to church.

Millheim had a little celebration, which interested the citizens to a certain extent, a number of contests were held such as potato races, etc., and the day was spent in that manner.

State College went to considerable trouble and had a good time. A game of ball, climbing a greased pole, catching a greased pig, running races, etc., was the programme. Between State College and Hecla the county was divided, and each place was well represented.

Williamsport had the big time for this part of the state in celebrating their centennial. It continued over three days, and thousands of visitors went to that city. The city did the business successfully and many a twist was given the British lion's tail.

Dr. O. P. Bollinger Dead.

Dr. O. P. Bollinger, a native of Aaronsburg, died at Apollo, Pa., on 4 inst., aged 68 years, and leaves several adult children. His wife was Maggie, daughter of Adam Gentzel, who was a well-known landlord at Aaronsburg over 40 years. The deceased was familiarly known in the eastern end of this valley as Perry Bollinger, and was a brother of George, Michael, David, Thomas and Emanuel Bollinger; the father was Jacob Bollinger a citizen of some prominence in his day. Of the brothers Michael, in Ohio, and Emanuel, of Philipsburg, are yet living. The Dr. was an uncle of Mrs. Will Spangler, of Potter's Mills. After completing his medical studies he left Aaronsburg, and practiced his profession in Juniata valley. His illness ran over a period of four years. Like the entire Bollinger family, whom we knew intimately, the deceased was a gentleman of honor and integrity.

Who Carved Initials "M. F." on a Turtle?

The other day Harvy Rossman, living near Logan's Gap, captured a full-grown land-turtle on his premises. On its lower shell we found plainly carved the letters "M F." The letters are considerably worn down, indicating that the turtle has done some traveling since the initals were carved on its shell. The query is, whose initials are these? when were they put on and where was it done? If this item falls under the eyes of "M. F." his report would certainly be of interest in the science of turtleology, as to the reptile's age and its peregrinations.

New Fish Basket Law.

Centre county and outside fishermen will be interested to know that last week Gov. Hastings signed a bill which is of special interest to them. It makes it lawful now to use in the waters of this Commonwealth other than trout streams, eel pots made of wicker work or netting, the said eel pots to be of a length not exceeding five feet with an entrance to the same not exceeding two and one-half inches.

Not a Drug on the Market.

This is about the time of the year cherries are ripe, but only those who have had trees escape the frosts will be aware of the fact, the public in general will scarcely know anything about it. The fruit is not a drug on the market, and between the small boy and the birds, mighty few will be harvested.

Broke his Collar Bone.

About ten days ago Johnny, the eldest son of Jerry Miller, was playing on Hoffer street with some boys, and was thrown hard, sustaining a severe fracture of the right collar bone. Johnny is a victim of accidents, and during his brief career has had both collar bones broken and an arm fractured.

Arrested for Forgery.

A fellow named Coxey was arrested in Lewistown on last Saturday evening for forgery. He presented a certificate at the Reedsville National Bank for $100 on a Harrisburg bank and received the money. A telegram to Harrisburg revealed the fact that it was forged.

Nearly Through the Job.

The tract of timberland on which E. M. Huyett has been operating for some months, in the Seven mountains, south of Potters Mills, is about cut out and three weeks more will finish the job. Huyett is skinning around looking up another tract to operate on.

Destroyed by Fire.

The home of John T. Fowler, at Dix station, on the Bald Eagle valley railroad was destroyed by fire last Wednesday afternoon.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

ON THE WEATHER.

What Foster Has to Say About the Weather for This Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 6th to July 10th and 12th to 16th. The next weather disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about July 17, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, the great central valleys 19th to 21st and eastern states 22nd. General rains will not occur with this disturbance and heavy rains will fall only in a few places of small extent. The rain period of the month will have passed before the dates of this storm wave and it will come in the drought period of the month. I do not mean to say that a general drought will occur, only that the last half of July, for the United States, will produce less rain than the first half of the month. The drought sections for July were noted in my last bulletin, which I regard as the most important weather bulletin I have issued. This storm wave will also bring some of the hottest days of the month, very hot in the Atlantic states. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 17th, great central valleys 19th and eastern states 21st. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20th, great central valleys 22nd and eastern states 24th.

Clay Wosterd Suits worth 12.00 and 15.00, our price, 7.00 and 8.00. Lyon & Co.

Killed by Lightning.

In Clinton county, near Waterville a little girl aged 8 years, daughter of Henry Button, was killed recently by a stroke of lightning. The little girl was lying in bed with her twin sister before an open window. Her sister was unharmed.

—Clearance Sale.
One Price.
Cash.
MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Clothiers, Bellefonte.

Wanatoga, the Hambletonian.

After July 20, next, this stallion will be taken away for training. Persons expecting to patronize him will do so prior to that date.
2t J. W. Mitterling.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices —for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.
BELLEFONTE.

MONEY ROOM.... ....MONEY ROOM

The Dollar of Our Fore-Fathers Has become the Dime of Today.

We have many wonderful bargains—for example a $2 Cravenette 60 in. wide, now $1.25. Five yds. ample to make a dress. Grandest Cape material made. Perfectly waterproof.

52 in. Dress Cloth for Capes and Dresses. Was last season's 75c quality, now 48c. 2 yds. plenty for a cape, 96c, and 5 yds. for a dress, $2.40. Always holds its color.

Table Oil Cloth, 12 1-2 and 25c.
Buttermilk Soap, 7c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.

GARMANS.
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

Swift and rapid selling goes always at the Globe.

Most popular goods in the market.

Lowest prices in America.

We inaugurate this morning a sale that attracts the rich, and the poor, the everybody. A sale that will bring crowds to the popular swift selling trading place.

Thousands of articles that have heretofore been sold at 15, 25, 35 and even as high as 50 cents marked down to

NINE CENTS.

Our great Nine Cent Sale will eclipse anything ever known in Bellefonte.

Note with care the quantities being offered for nine cents:

3 yds. good Calico for 9c	2 Tracing Wheels for 9c
2 yds. best quality Ginghams for 9c	10 papers good Pins for 9c
2 yds. good yard wide Muslin for 9c	3 Celluloid Thimbles for 9c
Best quality Percales for 9c	2 good Scrubbing Brushes for 9c
9 yds all silk Baby Ribbon for 6c	2 pair ladies fast black Hose for 9c
2 big boxes Toothpicks for 9c	2 pair mens Socks for 9c
3 bottles jet black Ink for 9c	2 pair childs 10c Hose for 9c
5 Belt Pins for 9c	3 yards Tea Toweling for 9c
48 large Envelopes for 9c	2 ladies H. S. Handkerchiefs for 9c
100 sheets Note Paper for 9c	2 large Hair Curlers for 9c
9 good Tablets for 9c	1 pair ladies Gloves for 9c
2 packages Toilet Paper for 9c	2 big packages Kid Curlers for 9c
1 handpainted Cuspidor for 9c	1 good Shoe Brush for 9c
8 yards fine Scotch Lawn for 9c	1 wire Hair Brush for 9c
1 yard good Pants Cloth for 9c	2 Tooth Brushes for 9c
2 yards Outing Cloth for 9c	1 good box Tooth Powder for 9c
2 yards India Linen for 9c	1 Head Rest for 9c
1 large box Crayons for 9c	4 dozen Dress Buttons for 9c
12 Lead Pencils for 9c	36 dozen Shirt Buttons for 9c
200 Babies Lace Caps going at 9c	2 strings of Beads for 9c
Ladies gold and silver Waist Belts for 9c	5 Tea Strainers for 9c

And thousands of other articles that are too tedious to mention. All must succumb to the marvelous power of Nine Cents.

We are unloading our stock preparatory to laying in our Fall and Winter goods. No sacrifice is too great for us, as we are determined to carry no dead stock.

Everything must be sold this season.

MILLINERY.

We have about 120 Trimmed Hats on hand. They must be sold this month. We have marked them at less than one-half what the trimmings cost, which means 3-4 for the customer and 1-4 for us.

All our Hats from $6.00 to $10.00 marked down to $2.49
All our Hats from $4.00 to $6.00 marked down to $1.99
All our Hats from $2.00 to $4.00 marked down to $1.49

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

Mrs. Henney died Mar. 21, 1971 - was active in business within 3 mos. of death.